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## PROTEST VOICED AGAINST ARREST OF COMMUNISTS

In an Appeal to the Clergy of  
the United States, Lawyers,  
Through Popular Government  
League, Complain of Tactics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—Twelve lawyers in the United States  
are signers of a "report upon the il-  
legal practices of the United States  
Department of Justice," a 70-page  
printed document charging lawless  
conduct, cruelty and persecution on  
the part of officials of that depart-  
ment, issued here yesterday by Judson  
King, executive secretary of the Na-  
tional Popular Government League,  
under whose auspices the report was  
prepared.

The report, which deals with the  
anti-radical activities of the Depart-  
ment of Justice, asserts that the  
methods adopted by government offi-  
cials against so-called radicals are  
exactly similar to those of Russia  
under the Tsar, and of former days in  
Spain. It has been sent to bishops  
and clergy throughout the country,  
with an appeal to those representa-  
tives of the churches to come to the  
defense of American institutions.

The signers of the report, which  
is based upon and which reproduces  
hundreds of affidavits, include Ros-  
coe Pound, dean of the Harvard Law  
School; Tyrrell Williams, dean of the  
Law School of Washington University,  
St. Louis; Frank P. Walsh, former  
joint chairman of the National War  
Labor Board; David Wallerstein of  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Jackson  
H. Ralston, umpire of the Italian  
Venezuelan Claim Commission; for-  
mer Judge Alfred Niles of Baltimore,  
Maryland; Francis Fisher Kane, who  
recently resigned as United States  
district attorney in Philadelphia, as a  
protest against Department of Justice  
activities; Felix Frankfurter, former  
Assistant Secretary of Labor and now  
professor of law in Harvard University;  
Swinburne Hale, formerly of the  
military intelligence division, Gen-  
eral Staff, United States Army; Er-  
nest Freund, professor at Chicago  
University Law School; R. G. Brown  
of Memphis, Tennessee, and Zechariah  
Chace Jr., professor at Harvard Law  
School.

### Provocative Charged

Maintenance of provocative agents  
by the Department of Justice is one  
of the many serious charges made in  
the report. It is asserted that these  
agents joined and became officers of  
radical associations, whose members  
they then incited to criminal activities.

Wholesale arrests and imprison-  
ments, without warrants or pretense  
of warrants, and illegal searches and  
seizures, in violation of the Constitu-  
tion, are charged, and many affidavits  
are produced in support of the  
charges. Agents of the Department of  
Justice are declared to have com-  
mitted forgery in order to build up  
cases against innocent persons cap-  
tured in illegal raids; to have com-  
mitted thefts of money, watches,  
jewelry and other personal property  
from victims of raids; to have in-  
flicted cruel and unusual punishments  
upon prisoners, arrested with or with-  
out warrants; to have compelled  
prisoners to be witnesses against  
themselves in violation of the Con-  
stitution; to have administered brutal  
treatment to women arrested in the  
raids; to have confined prisoners in  
unsuitable places, and to have refused  
to allow them to communicate with  
friends or lawyers.

The Department of Justice is also  
charged with having used government  
funds in violation of the law to spread  
newspaper propaganda favorable to  
its campaign of repression, and to buy  
"bottle plate" to be distributed free  
to country papers for the purpose of  
influencing popular opinion in favor  
of the acts of the department.

Among the affidavits and exhibits  
included in their report are copies of  
secret instructions to special agents  
of the department issued by William  
J. Flynn, chief, and Frank Burke, as-  
sistant director and chief of the bu-  
reau of investigation of the Depart-  
ment of Justice. The latter, according to  
these letters, ordered all division chiefs  
to instruct provocative agents to have  
meetings of the Communist Labor  
parties to be held on the evening of  
January 2, in order to bring the num-  
ber of prisoners up to the highest  
possible point. These secret orders  
show that all members of the Com-  
munist Labor Party were held to be  
criminals, although recently William  
B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, who  
alone has legal authority to rule  
whether membership in the party con-  
stitutes ground for deportation, has  
held that the Communist Labor Party  
is a legal organization.

### Raids Planned, Report Says

The following are excerpts from  
secret instructions sent to George  
E. Kelleher, division superintendent  
of the Boston, Massachusetts, of the  
bureau of investigation, as given in  
the report. The instructions refer to  
plans for the raids on January 2:

"As soon as the subjects are ap-  
prehended, you should endeavor to  
obtain from them, if possible, admis-  
sions that they are members of either  
of these parties, together with any  
statement concerning their citizenship  
status.

"Immediately upon apprehending an

alien, he should be thoroughly  
searched. If found in groups in meet-  
ing rooms, they should be lined up  
against the wall and there searched,  
particular attention being given to  
finding the membership book, in which  
connection the search of the pockets  
will not be sufficient.

"If possible, you should arrange with  
your undercover informants to have  
meetings of the Communist Party and  
the Communist Labor Party held on  
the night set. I have been informed  
by some of the bureau officers that  
such arrangements will be made. This,  
of course, would facilitate the making  
of arrests."

It is also charged that in West  
Virginia and western Pennsylvania  
"under-cover informants employed by  
private detective agencies, which in  
turn are employed by the steel and  
coal companies," have caused arrests  
of members of Labor organizations  
without warrants, "in other words,  
the steel and coal companies use the  
local and federal governments to  
harass and get rid of 'troublesome'  
workers."

### Protest Is Lodged

Many affidavits are presented in  
connection with the charges that pris-  
oners were ill-treated, beaten, threat-  
ened and deprived of food. It is as-  
serted that this material could be in-  
creased almost indefinitely, so numer-  
ous are the instances of alleged un-  
just arrest and persecution, prison  
cruelties, denial of prison rights, de-  
nial of opportunities to prove inno-  
cence, and refusal of the right to com-  
municate with relatives or friends.

"For more than six months we, the  
undersigned lawyers, whose sworn  
duty it is to uphold the Constitution  
and laws of the United States, have  
seen with growing apprehension the  
continued violation of that Constitu-  
tion and breaking of those laws by  
the Department of Justice of the  
United States," say the signers of the  
report, in a general statement. They  
continue:

"Since these illegal acts have been  
committed by the highest legal powers  
in the United States, there is no final  
appeal from them except to the con-  
science and condemnation of the  
American people. American institu-  
tions have not been protected by the  
Attorney-General's ruthless suppres-  
sion. On the contrary, those institu-  
tions have been seriously undermined,  
and revolutionary unrest has been  
vastly intensified. Here is no question  
of a vague and threatened menace, but  
a present assault upon the most sacred  
principles of our constitutional lib-  
erty."

## FRENCH DEBATE ON GERMAN PAYMENTS

Premier Will Demand Utmost  
Freedom to Negotiate in Com-  
ing Inter-Allied Conference  
on Amount of Reparations

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
PARIS, France, (Thursday)—Great  
interest is being taken in the parlia-  
mentary debate upon the Franco-Brit-  
ish agreement with regard to the Ger-  
man indemnities. The Financial  
Commission of the Chamber of Deputies  
has decided to demand an adjourn-  
ment until the Premier, Alexander  
Millerand, has first given a full ex-  
planation, and this afternoon the  
Premier was approached with a view to  
his meeting the commission. Mem-  
bers are showing great hostility to  
the idea of a fixed sum.

The Commission of Foreign Affairs  
is rather more favorable. As Mr.  
Millerand yesterday pointed out to a  
delegation from the Senate, France is  
bound to accept the view expressed by  
all the Allies, notably England, Italy,  
and Belgium. What he has done is  
to obtain the most satisfactory figure  
possible. He declared that he had  
stood out for 120,000,000,000 gold  
marks, which means, according to the  
agreement of April last which gave  
France 55 per cent, a sum of 66,000-  
000,000 for France.

This sum is sufficient to pay the  
pensions and repair the devastated  
regions. It by no means follows from  
what Mr. Millerand says that the other  
Allies have consented to this figure.  
Such reparations as Germany owes in  
the shape of coal, ships and machinery  
will not be deducted from the sum to  
be fixed.

When Mr. Millerand makes his  
appeal for confidence to Parliament,  
he will demand the utmost freedom to  
conduct negotiations as he thinks best.  
He will not enter into conversations  
with his hands tied. Already the  
next meeting with Mr. Lloyd George  
is being considered, and may take  
place next week in London, although  
there is a strong probability of the  
Spa meeting being again postponed to  
a date in July, largely on account  
of the attitude of Italy.

Eastern affairs are also receiving  
attention, but, when pressed by a  
deputy, Mr. Millerand stated that it  
was impossible to give explanations  
of the French policy in the Orient at  
present.

Although the Austrian treaty has  
been ratified by Parliament, Socialists'  
informal declarations have repudiated  
all responsibility on the ground that  
the treaty was imperialistic and con-  
trary to international justice and the  
reconciliation of peoples. New wars,  
they say, may spring out of this chaos  
of states. Danubian Europe had been  
Balkanized. The Austrian Republic,  
in being denied the right of alliance  
with other nations, is condemned to  
misery.

## SOVIET SURPRISE AT LEAGUE'S ATTITUDE

Bolshevik Foreign Minister Says  
Objects of League of Nations  
Are Ignored in Aid Given the  
White Guards and the Poles

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England, (Thursday)—In  
answer to the reply made by Sir Eric  
Drummond, General Secretary of the  
League of Nations, to the Soviet Gov-  
ernment on behalf of the League of  
Nations expressing regret that the  
Soviet Government had set up condi-  
tions which are tantamount to a re-  
fusal to allow a delegation from the  
League to enter Russia to report on  
conditions there, George Tchitcherin,  
the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, states  
by wireless that the Russian Soviet  
Government is compelled to express  
its extreme astonishment at the  
character of the League of Nations  
which, while declaring its object to be  
the restoration of justice and peace,  
has granted one member, Poland, free-  
dom to violate peace and strangle  
justice by trying to convert the  
League into a vassal state.

Mr. Tchitcherin continues: "Simi-  
larly, other members of the same  
League are affording Poland assist-  
ance, sending her military stores and  
instructors, both directly and 'sub-  
rosa,' and at the same time afford-  
ing help to the White Guard com-  
mander, General Wrangel, in the  
Crimea."

"The most elementary requirements  
for the safety of the republic make  
it impossible, under these conditions,  
for the Soviet Government to take  
any other decision until the military  
situation created by the Polish ad-  
vance has altered to such extent that  
it will not be necessary to take into  
account considerations of safety."

### New Ally for Soviets

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England, (Thursday)—  
Moscow reports state that the Soviet  
movement has found a new ally in the  
person of Mr. Vinitchenko, former  
member of the Ukrainian Govern-  
ment. He has addressed an appeal  
to the Communists and Revolutionary  
Socialists of Western Europe and  
America declaring that the only real  
movement in the Ukraine is the  
workers' and peasants' movement.

### Spartacists in Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
HELSINGFORS, Finland, (Thurs-  
day)—The Bolshevik newspaper  
"Krasnaja Gazeta" states that a de-  
legation of German Spartacists recently  
arrived in Petrograd, their chief busi-  
ness being to discuss with the Soviet  
authorities a plan for sending 100-  
000 skilled German laborers to So-  
viet Russia. The paper adds that a  
Spanish delegation is expected in So-  
viet Russia shortly, consisting of  
three members who are coming to  
study the commercial situation.

### Russo-Persian Negotiations

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
HELSINGFORS, Finland, (Thursday)—  
The Bolshevik newspaper "Pravda"  
confirms the report that the Persian  
and Soviet Governments are at present  
engaged in a lively exchange of notes,  
and add that arrangements are being  
made for resumption of diplomatic  
and commercial relations.

### Rumanian Intervention Denied

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England, (Thursday)—  
Moscow reports state that the rumors  
that Rumania is going to advance  
against Soviet Russia in defense of  
the Poles is devoid of foundation. The  
Rumanian Government, on the con-  
trary, desires peace.

### Koltchak Ministers Tried

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England, (Thursday)—

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## PREMIER WISHES AMERICAN ADVICE

David Lloyd George Desires  
Counsel of Country Which,  
Remote From Old World,  
Can Take Detached View

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In the course of a  
recent conversation with the Paris  
representative of The Christian Science  
Monitor, the British Premier, David  
Lloyd George, expressed great regret  
that America was no longer taking an  
active part in the political affairs of  
Europe and of the East. He was care-  
ful to make it clear that he was in  
no way criticizing America, which was  
alone capable of judging what action  
she could take. His remarks, then,  
must be read not as a reproach, but  
he desired to express his regret that  
circumstances had led to the dis-  
interestedness of the United States in  
what is now passing across the At-  
lantic.

### Don Government's Request

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England, (Thursday)—Mr.  
Kharlamoff, a representative of the  
Don Government, is carrying on  
negotiations with Georgia for per-  
mission for those troops who have  
crossed into Georgian territory to re-  
turn to the struggle against Soviet  
Russia.

### Progress of Operations

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England, (Thursday)—In  
the Sventsiyansky direction, after re-  
pulsing the enemy's advance, the Bol-  
sheviki occupied a number of vil-  
lages near the railway 30 miles east  
of Sventsiyansky, and the Bolshevik  
troops are conducting an advance to  
the east of Lake Natrotche.

### Statesmen Entangled

"We European statesmen," he de-  
clared, "are so entangled in these se-  
tlements and events that a friendly  
voice would sound good in our ears.  
Every indication of what America is  
thinking is carefully noted. We have  
the greatest possible respect for your  
opinion."

"It is doubtless possible to criticize  
with some severity some of the ar-  
rangements we make, but it should be  
remembered that they are not neces-  
sarily the arrangements that we think  
best. They are what they are because  
our resources are limited and with the  
best will in the world we cannot  
undertake greater burdens than we  
now bear."

"Now if America were cooperating  
they might be different. For example,  
we had hoped that America would  
take a mandate for Constantinople.  
We should have desired it. But Amer-  
ica did not see fit to do so and we  
therefore had to do what we consid-  
ered to be the next best thing."

### America to the Rescue

"That is true also of America. We  
are distressed at the situation of the  
Armenians and we wish to give them  
all the assistance possible. England  
has always taken a great interest in  
the fate of this unhappy people who  
have been oppressed. From the days  
of Gladstone our policy in this region  
has become traditional. We strongly  
urge America to come to the rescue.  
But as I say, we bow to any decision,  
realizing that she is the judge of her  
own actions."

He uttered a really remarkable and  
earnest plea for the continuance of  
the closest and best relations between  
the two great English-speaking  
peoples.

With regard to Germany the view-  
point of the British Premier as ex-  
pressed to the correspondent of The  
Christian Science Monitor was that  
the utmost efforts should be made to  
assist her to her feet again. While  
she should not be allowed to mock  
the Allies, while she should clearly  
demonstrate her good faith, it was to  
the interest of Europe as a whole, of  
the world as a whole, to bring about  
a speedy economic revival. His view  
is that Germany is now in a condition  
of complete impotence. Among her  
rulers there is no really outstanding  
first-class figure, and he dismisses  
with some scorn the suggestion that  
they are tricking the Allies. Gen-  
erally when they have failed to carry  
out their obligations, it is because  
they are incapable of doing so. The  
government cannot command suffi-  
cient authority.

### Military Menace Discredited

As for any military menace he  
simply does not believe in it. They  
have not got the men readily mobiliz-  
able nor the munitions, he declares.  
Even if they have, Germany is suffer-  
ing from lack of food. The people are  
ill-fed. They are half-starved. There  
is nothing militant about them. All  
British reports from officers on the spot  
agree on this point. Naturally it  
would be unwise to speak of the future.  
There will come a day when Germany  
will be strong again.

Thus the question of whether Ger-  
many should be allowed to retain 100-  
000 or 200,000 or any other number of  
troops for the purpose of maintaining  
internal order is purely a matter for  
the experts. It is a question of fact.  
Does Germany legitimately need them?  
Is it for the peace of Europe?

Mr. Lloyd George also expressed  
himself in favor of the fixing of the  
financial position of Europe. He was  
careful to guard himself from ex-  
pressing opinions that would call forth  
the criticism of the allied nations,  
but in his whole manner it was easy  
to see that whatever reservation he  
may make in order not to offend sus-  
ceptibilities, he is whole-heartedly in  
favor of a progressive policy based  
upon general good will.

## CONSOLIDATION OF SHIPMENTS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—The Interstate Commerce Commis-  
sion yesterday issued instructions to  
its terminal committees, urging them  
to promote full train-load shipments  
whenever practicable as a means of  
reducing freight troubles. The con-  
gestion is being steadily reduced un-  
der the unified control brought about  
through federal cooperation, it was  
said yesterday.

The commission also promulgated  
orders necessary in view of the ap-  
pointment of John Barton Payne as  
Director-General of Railroads and as  
the agent of the Railroad Adminis-  
tration against whom actions may be filed.

## IRISH RESOLUTION FAILS TO ADVANCE

Congressional Measure Is Defeated  
by House Foreign Affairs  
Committee—Mason Inquiry  
Expected to Meet Like Fate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—The Foreign Affairs Committee of  
the House of Representatives yester-  
day defeated, by a vote of 10 to 9, a  
resolution submitted by James T.  
Begg, (R.), Representative from Ohio,  
expressing the sympathy of Congress  
for the establishment of a govern-  
ment of her own choice in Ireland.

The Begg resolution was an en-  
deavor to conciliate the differences be-  
tween the bitter opponents of any ex-  
pression of opinion as to Ireland and  
those, on the other hand, who want the  
Congress to go on record with a radical  
declaration such as is embodied in  
the Mason resolution.

In his resolution, Mr. Begg re-  
counted the importance of the main-  
tenance of friendly relations between  
the United States and Great Britain,  
the resolution declaring that the fu-  
ture peace of the world depends to a  
large extent on the strengthening of  
the ties of friendship between the two  
nations. The state of political unrest  
in Ireland, it said, tends to strain re-  
lations between the two countries, and  
is the cause of continual misunder-  
standings.

"In the interest of international  
good feeling," said the resolution, "and  
wholly as an expression of friendship,  
be it resolved by the House of Rep-  
resentatives, the Senate concurring,  
that the House of Representatives  
views with concern and solicitude the  
acute political unrest in Ireland, and  
expresses its opinion that the future  
peace of the world will be addition-  
ally safeguarded whenever it shall be  
found feasible, by mutual concession  
compatible with the safety and dig-  
nity of the great peoples directly con-  
cerned, to establish in Ireland a gov-  
ernment of her own choice."

## NEW JAPANESE ENVOY TO LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England, (Thursday)—  
Baron Gonsuke Hayashi, the rep-  
resentative of The Christian Science  
Monitor is informed by the Japanese  
Embassy here, has been appointed  
Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain  
in succession to Viscount Satomi  
Chinda, and will take up his duties in  
London in September.

Japan's new representative, the re-  
presentative of The Christian Science  
Monitor learns, is favorably inclined  
toward renewal of the Anglo-Japanese  
agreement, though by the time he ar-  
rives in London the period during  
which objection to its continuance for  
another year may be lodged will have  
passed away.

In the event of renewal of the agree-  
ment and its reconsideration next  
year in the light of important far-  
Eastern questions, Japan will be rep-  
resented at the discussions by an ex-  
perienced diplomatist, who has worked  
in a diplomatic capacity in London,  
where he started his career in 1893 as  
first consul, in Peking and Seoul, as  
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister  
Plenipotentiary, and at home, where  
he was Ambassador Extraordinary for  
eight years. During 1919, he was Gov-  
ernor of the Kwang-tung leased ter-  
ritory.

### BANK CRISIS IN JAPAN

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
TOKYO, Japan, (Tuesday)—Runs on  
the smaller banks continue and sev-  
eral have temporarily closed. There  
was excitement at Yokohama, where a  
queue of working-class depositors  
broke the windows of the bank. The  
Bank of Japan came to the rescue  
and all the depositors were paid. As-  
sistance is expected from the larger  
banks, which will relieve the crisis.  
The silk and cotton exchange is  
closed.

### DISORDERS IN SPAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
MADRID, Spain, (Thursday)—Dis-  
turbances have occurred at San Sebas-  
tian resulting from the general strike.  
The police and the strikers came into  
collision and shots were fired, several  
persons being wounded. The situation  
is delicate, and Guipuzcoa has been  
declared under martial law.

## REAR ADMIRAL SIMS THINKS HIS CHARGES PROVED

Testimony of Navy Department  
Witness, He Contends, Has  
Established the Navy's Ineffi-  
ciency and Lack of Preparation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—Rear Admiral William S. Sims, in  
a statement yesterday to the Senate  
naval investigating committee, sum-  
marized his criticisms of naval con-  
ditions early in the war, which he  
said had caused long delays, and com-  
mented at some length on what he  
considered evidences of lack of or-  
ganization and policy.

The "broad policy" of the depart-  
ment, he contended, came down to a  
"policy of particularism," whereby  
ships were withheld from the war  
zone to protect the American coast; an  
unwillingness to devote all thought  
to defeating Germany, but rather a  
tendency to consider the possibilities  
of future wars, and a "secret sub-  
mission" to the idea that some "royal  
road to victory" would be found  
through the discovery of some new  
engine of warfare.

### Rear Admiral's Conclusions

"The testimony of the department's  
witnesses, which has been quoted," he  
said, "together with other evidence  
that has been brought before this in-  
vestigation, seems to me to have es-  
tablished conclusively the following  
features of the manner in which the  
Navy Department functioned during  
the war:

"1.—That in the years before the  
war no real effort was made to get  
the navy in a condition which would  
make possible immediate and effective  
operations under the conditions which  
would obviously prevail in the event  
of war with Germany; though this  
war had seemed probable after 1915."

"2.—That the Navy Department was  
responsible for the shortage of per-  
sonnel, which made it impossible ade-  
quately to man the vessels of the navy  
in 1917, or to provide the necessary  
officers and men required for the war  
expansion of the navy."

"3.—That although the war had been  
in progress long enough for the prob-  
able activities of the United States  
Navy to be foreseen, in the event of  
America's entrance into the war, no  
plans whatsoever had been made to  
meet the special conditions under  
which the navy had to fight."

### Organization Called Inadequate

"4.—That the Navy Department's  
organization was not adequate to meet  
the situation which developed after we  
entered the war. The Secretary not  
only seems to have failed to initiate  
an effort to improve or correct the in-  
adequacy of the organization or the  
lack of preparedness and plans, but  
also strenuously resisted such efforts  
as were made. A makeshift reorgani-  
zation to meet war conditions had to  
be devised by the individual effort of  
many individual officers, working for  
the most part independently, and often  
without any coordination whatever of  
their efforts. Only their own initia-  
tive and voluntary cooperation made  
possible the achievements of the navy  
in the war."

"5.—That for at least the first three  
or four months after we came into the  
war, the navy had no consistent policy,  
or if it had any, failed to carry it out.  
It had no adequate war plans, or, if  
such existed, they were not put into  
effect."

"6.—That during this time, the  
Navy Department's representative  
abroad was ignored and his recom-  
mendations in practically every case  
disregarded. Requests from the Al-  
lies for reinforcements in many cases  
were unheeded. No organization was  
created by the department to meet  
the situation by gathering the neces-  
sary information and by taking the  
steps to meet the situation revealed  
by this information."

"7.—That during these months the  
activities of the Navy Department  
were inspired not by the announced  
policy of cooperating wholeheartedly  
with the Allies and defeating the sub-  
marine campaign, but were dictated  
essentially by avowed motives of  
prudence and self-interest; by the de-  
sire to defend the American coast,  
American shipping and to maintaining  
intact the American battle fleet, re-  
gardless of what fate might be over-  
taking the Allies. This defensive  
policy was carried to such an extent  
that, to cite only one example, na-  
val vessels were set to patrolling the  
North Carolina Sound in waters im-  
pregnable by submarines."

### The President's Message

"8.—That at the time the President  
sent his dispatch to me, July 4, 1917,  
the policy which he announced had not  
been followed by the Navy Depart-  
ment. On the contrary, that its action  
had been in contradiction to the very  
principles which he laid down."

"9.—That after the President's mes-  
sage was sent to me the department  
suddenly displayed a new spirit in its  
attitude toward the Allies and toward  
my recommendations; immediately  
adopted the convoy system; sent many  
additional anti-submarine craft  
abroad; provided me with additional  
officers; adopted a new destroyer pro-  
gram, and took many other steps look-  
ing toward an active prosecution of



the war, all of which measures could and should have been put in force at least three months earlier.

"It is these conditions were well known in the Navy Department at the time; that the officers in the department themselves commented upon and criticized them; and my letter of January 7, 1920, was written only because I feared that these errors would be so completely forgotten that their repetition in future would be more than probable; and that I considered it my duty officially to invite the department's attention to them."

## NEW CABINET FORMED IN TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia (Wednesday)—The new cabinet formed by the Premier, Vlastimil Tusar, comprises six Social Democrats, five Agrarians, two National Socialists and three nonpartisans. Three of the Social Democrat members of the old cabinet will remain in office. The members of the Ministry are:

Prime Minister, Vlastimil Tusar.

Minister of Food, Mr. Johanis, Social Democrat.

Minister of Food for Slovakia, Mr. Derer, Social Democrat.

Minister of Justice, Mr. Melsmer, Social Democrat.

Minister of Railways, Mr. Stribny, National Socialist.

Minister of Public Works, Mr. Vrsensky, National Socialist.

Minister of Interior, Mr. Svehla, Agrarian.

Minister of Public Health, Mr. Srobar, Agrarian.

Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Prasek, Agrarian.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Mr. Stanek, Agrarian.

Minister of Commerce, Mr. Sonntag, Agrarian.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Edward Benes, Nonpartisan.

## DEBS NOTIFICATION TO BE AT PRISON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Announcement made from the national headquarters of the Socialist Party that Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for President, will be formally notified of his nomination tomorrow morning at the Atlanta penitentiary. The notification committee consists of Seymour Steadman, candidate for Vice-President, chairman; Otto Branstetter of Chicago, national executive secretary of the Socialist Party; James O'Neal, associate editor of The New York Call; Julius Gerber, executive secretary of the Socialist Party of New York County; and Madge Patton Stephens, of Terre Haute, Indiana. Mr. Debs' home town.

On Sunday afternoon, there will be a large mass meeting in Atlanta under the auspices of the Central Labor Union of that city, to be addressed by Mr. Steadman and other committee men, which will open the Debs campaign for the south.

## REPUBLICANS OF VERMONT ON RECORD

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

MONTPELIER, Vermont.—The Republican state convention here went on record yesterday as having adopted resolutions favoring woman suffrage and calling upon Governor Clement to summon the legislature in a special session in order that the Nineteenth Amendment to the federal constitution might be ratified.

Major-General Wood, candidate for the Republican nomination for President in an address before the convention spoke in favor of woman suffrage, declaring "it should be adopted because it would make for cleaner politics."

Eight delegates to the national convention and eight alternates were chosen. The delegates elected were uninstructed.

The convention condemned the League of Nations as incorporated in the Peace Treaty and deplored what it termed the "autocratic conduct" of President Wilson in negotiating the Treaty of Versailles.

## WORLD COURT TO BE DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Elhu Root, former Secretary of State, will attend the meetings of the League of Nations on plans for the formation of the International Court of Justice, the State Department announced yesterday. This commission will meet at The Hague on June 11, in the Peace Palace, and representatives of Great Britain, France, Japan, Brazil, Holland, Spain, and Yugoslavia will attend.

## SUFFRAGE VOTE AWAITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

DOVER, Delaware.—Friends of suffrage in Delaware have had no encouragement so far from the "hold-outs" in the Assembly with regard to a possible modification of their stand against suffrage ratification in this State. The probabilities are that the friends of suffrage will permit the final vote on the question today, everything having been done, so far as advocates of suffrage can estimate the situation, that can possibly be done to bring Delaware into line as a ratifying state.

## BERNSTORFF LETTERS PUBLISHED IN BERLIN

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—(By the Associated Press)—Official documents were published today covering letters written by Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, written from Washington to the Berlin Foreign

## GENERAL'S ACTION IN INDIA DEPLORED

Secretary of State for India Denies That Commander's Methods of Repression Represented the Government's Intentions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—In the findings of the Hunter Commission, appointed to inquire into the disturbances in the Punjab on April 13, 1919, and the subsequent shooting which took place under the orders of General Dyer at Amritsar, which were published on Wednesday night, certain measures adopted in suppression of disturbances and the administration of martial law are condemned in both reports, but with varying degrees of severity. The most important point on which there is essential difference of opinion relates to the introduction of martial law in the Punjab. Dealing with events in Jullianwala Bagh Square at Amritsar on April 13, the committee considers that a warning would have afforded those in ignorance of the proclamation forbidding the meeting, and others, an opportunity to leave the assembly. In continuing to fire as long as he did, the committee considers that General Dyer committed a grave error, though they consider he honestly believed he was called upon to take this step in discharge of his duty.

It condemns his intention to produce a moral effect throughout the Punjab as a mistaken conception of his duty, and does not accept the view that General Dyer's action saved the situation in Punjab and averted a rebellion similar to the Indian mutiny. Much more severe condemnation comes from the minority of the committee, which does not share the majority view that the crowd could not have been dispersed without firing. Moreover, the Government of India agrees that the emergency did not make impossible the precaution of giving warning before firing, and considers General Dyer's action in continuing the firing was indefensible.

## List of Casualties Issued

Official figures give the number of killed at Jullianwala Bagh as 379 and wounded as 192, but the committee estimates that, including slightly wounded, this figure should be about 1137.

As result of the condemnation of General Dyer for his handling of the Amritsar situation, he was compelled to resign his appointment and will receive no further military employment in India.

Apart from this result, the report tends to show that changes will be made in the future administration of martial law in India in the direction of greater checks by civil power.

Replying to the Government of India's letter accompanying the report, Edwin Samuel Montague, Secretary of State for India, writes: "His Majesty's Government is determined that the principle which has consistently governed its policy of usage of the minimum force necessary when civil authority has to be supported by military action, shall remain the primary factor of policy whenever circumstances unfortunately necessitate the suppression of a civil disorder by military force within the British Empire."

## Mr. Montague's Criticism

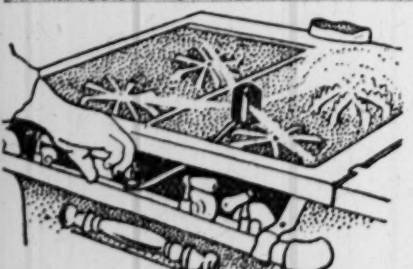
"General Dyer's action was in complete violation of this principle, the force he employed greatly exceeding that required to achieve the dispersal of the crowd and resulting in lamentable and unnecessary loss of life and suffering."

"But this is not a full statement of his error. The gravest feature in the case against him was his conception of his duty in the circumstances. His Majesty's Government repudiates emphatically the doctrine upon which he based his action, action which might have taken, to judge from his statement, even more drastic forms."

"As to the employment of bombing aeroplanes to overawe the crowd at Jullianwala, the Imperial Government, while intimating that in certain conditions of unrest propaganda dropping and moral effect summarize a correct use of aircraft, concede that, in future, explicit instructions must be issued for employment of armed aircraft in emergencies such as prevailed."

## BERNSTORFF LETTERS PUBLISHED IN BERLIN

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—(By the Associated Press)—Official documents were published today covering letters written by Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, written from Washington to the Berlin Foreign



ASK YOUR GAS CO. TO PUT IN A "RUTZ" GAS LIGHTER WITH THE TOUCH OF A BUTTON. MILWAUKEE GAS SPECIALTY CO. 9017 Gibson St., Milwaukee, Wis.

"Say it with flowers" E. WELKE CO. "The House of Roses" 755 Upper Third Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Office between March 1, 1916, and January 1917.

A large portion of the correspondence deals with President Wilson's pre-war attitude toward Germany and Great Britain, and his reelection to the presidency.

In a letter written in May, von Bernstorff said: "The best to be said about the American Government is that it is more neutral than influential circles here."

He refers to the Irish-Americans as having "gone over to a man."

In June von Bernstorff wrote: "Colonel House continuously asks me to impress upon you that we should not show a great desire for peace, as our enemies would take this up as a declining attitude."

In November, in an extensive report on President Wilson's reelection, von Bernstorff said: "I regard the issue as favorable to us, or, in other words, I regard President Wilson as the lesser evil. If Charles E. Hughes had been elected, we should have been badly placed with people like Elihu Root, Robert Bacon and George W. Wickersham in the Cabinet."

The last communication sent by von Bernstorff was a cablegram dated January 4, 1917, in which he advised the Foreign Office to issue an official statement in acknowledgment of Ireland's right to self-determination.

"As it is understood here to be impending that the British Imperial Conference will grant Ireland self-government," said the cablegram, "our statement should be issued immediately so that the British concession may appear as a consequence of our declaration."

There is nothing in the resolution, the President said, which will compel the German Government to make reparation for the many infinite wrongs which it did to the peoples "whom it attacked and whom we professed it was our purpose to assist when we entered the war."

Such a peace with Germany," the message concluded, "a peace in which none of the essential interests which we had at heart when we entered the war is safeguarded—is, or ought to be, inconceivable, is inconsistent with the dignity of the United States, with the rights and liberties of her citizens, and with the very fundamental conditions of civilization."

Mr. Wilson did not question the constitutional right of Congress to pass the peace resolution. His objection was based entirely on the inadequacy of the measure to carry out the objects of the nation in entering the war and in guaranteeing that Germany would make amends for the wrongs that she inflicted.

Stephen G. Porter (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, gave notice that he would call up the resolution this morning, and added that he would move that it be passed over the veto of the President.

This maneuver, it was indicated, is bound to fail, as the vote on the passage of the measure in the House showed that the Democrats were solid enough in their opposition to foil any attempt to secure a two-thirds majority. The probability is that not more than a dozen Democrats will vote in the affirmative in today's roll call.

The same situation holds in the Senate, where only three Democrats supported the Knox measure. Many Democrats who did not agree with the President on the League of Nations proposition voted against the passage of the resolution. After the House acts on it, the measure will go to the Senate, and it is probable that it will be finally disposed of before the close of Monday's session.

Treaty Not Returned to Senate

The opinion expressed by Democratic Senate leaders, that the Pres-

ident would send the Treaty of Versailles back to the Senate with his veto message, was not fulfilled, nor could it be ascertained whether or not the President intends to send the Treaty back before adjournment. Having failed to submit it with his veto of the peace move, the probability is that the Versailles Treaty will lie in the archives of the Department of State until after the November elections; in any case, until after the national conventions are over.

President Wilson merely mentioned the Peace Treaty by way of contrast with the method of peace-making resorted to by his political opponents. The objects for which the war was fought, he declared, are embodied and safeguarded in the Treaty. "The attainment of these objects is provided for in the Treaty of Versailles by terms deemed adequate by the leading statesmen and experts of all the great peoples who were associated in the war against Germany," he said.

The President restated some of the "fourteen points," including the freedom of the seas, for which the resolution, he asserted, made no provision, and which cannot be consummated until the Treaty is adopted.

## PRESIDENT VEToes PEACE RESOLUTION

Mr. Wilson Says It Would Put an Ineffaceable Stain on Honor of the United States—Treaty Not Submitted to the Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Foreign relations and the peace issue came to the fore again yesterday, when President Wilson vetoed the Knox resolution. The veto message reached the House of Representatives early in the afternoon, but caused little comment or surprise, for the reason that no one expected the President to approve of the peace measure railroaded through Congress by the Republican majority.

The resolution returned by the President without his signature was because the measure originated there, although the Senate resolution was finally adopted and substituted for the lower House. Passage of the resolution over the veto of the President is regarded as out of the question.

In his veto message President Wilson declared that he could not sign the resolution because such action would place "an ineffaceable stain upon the gallantry and honor of the United States, and would be a complete surrender of all the objects for which this government fought the war."

Summarizing the objects of the war, which were proclaimed by the United States and accepted by the allied powers, the President asserted that the supporters of this form of making peace, through this special resolution, in effect serve notice on the world that "we do not care to take any further risks or to assume any further responsibilities with regard to the freedom of nations or the sacredness of international obligations or the safety of independent peoples."

There is nothing in the resolution, the President said, which will compel the German Government to make reparation for the many infinite wrongs which it did to the peoples "whom it attacked and whom we professed it was our purpose to assist when we entered the war."

Such a peace with Germany," the message concluded, "a peace in which none of the essential interests which we had at heart when we entered the war is safeguarded—is, or ought to be, inconceivable, is inconsistent with the dignity of the United States, with the rights and liberties of her citizens, and with the very fundamental conditions of civilization."

Mr. Wilson did not question the constitutional right of Congress to pass the peace resolution. His objection was based entirely on the inadequacy of the measure to carry out the objects of the nation in entering the war and in guaranteeing that Germany would make amends for the wrongs that she inflicted.

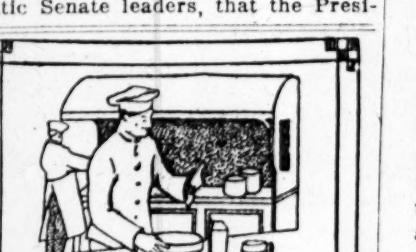
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This maneuver, it was indicated, is bound to fail, as the vote on the passage of the measure in the House showed that the Democrats were solid enough in their opposition to foil any attempt to secure a two-thirds majority. The probability is that not more than a dozen Democrats will vote in the affirmative in today's roll call.

The same situation holds in the Senate, where only three Democrats supported the Knox measure. Many Democrats who did not agree with the President on the League of Nations proposition voted against the passage of the resolution. After the House acts on it, the measure will go to the Senate, and it is probable that it will be finally disposed of before the close of Monday's session.

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The President restated some of the "fourteen points," including the freedom of the seas, for which the resolution, he asserted, made no provision, and which cannot be consummated until the Treaty is adopted.

## Text of President's Message

The President's message follows: "To the House of Representatives: I return, herewith, without my signature, House Joint Resolution 327, intended to repeal the Joint Resolution of April 6, 1917, declaring a state of war to exist between the United States and Germany, and the Joint Resolution of Dec. 7, 1917, declaring a state of war to exist between the United States and the Austro-Hungarian Government, and to declare a state of peace."

"I have not felt at liberty to sign this Joint Resolution because I cannot bring myself to become party to an action which would place ineffaceable stain upon the gallantry and honor of the United States. The resolution seeks to establish peace with the German Empire without exacting from the German Government any action by way of setting right the infinite wrongs which it did to the peoples whom it attacked and whom we professed it our purpose to assist when we entered the war."

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minds, because all the great governments and peoples which united against Germany had adopted our declarations of purpose as their own and had in solemn form embodied them in communications to the German Government preliminary to the armistice of November 11, 1918.

But the Treaty as signed at Versailles has been rejected by the Senate of the United States, though it has been ratified by Germany. By that rejection and by its methods we had in effect declared that we wish to draw apart and pursue objects and interests of our own, unhampered by any connections of interest or of purpose with other governments and peoples.

## Nothing on Rectification of Wrongs

"Notwithstanding the fact that upon our entrance into the war we professed to be seeking to assist in the maintenance of common interest, nothing is said in this resolution about the freedom of navigation upon the seas, of the reduction of armaments, or the vindication of the rights of Belgium, or the rectification of wrongs done to France, or the release of the Christian populations of the Ottoman Empire from the intolerable subjugation which they have had for so many generations to endure, or the establishment of an independent Polish state, or the continued maintenance of any kind of understanding among the great powers of the world which would be calculated to prevent in the future such outrages as Germany attempted, and in part consummated."

"We have now in effect declared that we do not care to take any further risks or to assume any further responsibilities with regard to the freedom of nations or the safety of independent peoples. Such a peace with Germany—a peace in which none of the essential interests which we had at heart when we entered the war is safeguarded—is, or ought to be, inconceivable, is inconsistent with the dignity of the United States, with the rights and liberties of her citizens, and with the very fundamental conditions of civilization."

"I hope that in these statements I have sufficiently set forth the reasons which I have felt it incumbent upon me to withhold my signature."

"WOODROW WILSON."

"The White House, "27 May, 1920."

## FARMERS ASK FOR REVOLVING FUND

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Farmers of the United States through the Farmers National Council, yesterday asked Congress for from \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000 for purchase of livestock, machinery and other necessities to keep the farms productive. In a letter addressed to both Houses, Benjamin O. Marsh, secretary of the council, requested enactment of legislation, before the convention recess, to put such a sum at the disposal of the farmers through the medium of a revolving fund.

"Farmers throughout the country are having difficulty getting loans even on the best of security," wrote Mr. Marsh. "The American people cannot live without food and the tightness of money threatens the nation's food supply."

Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc. METROPOLITAN LINE TO NEW YORK VIA CAPE COD CANAL Steamers Leave India Wharf, Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass., Daily (including Sunday) at 5 P. M.

INTERNATIONAL LINE TO ST. JOHN, N. B. Leave Central Wharf Mondays and Fridays, 10 A. M.

BANGOR LINE Leave India Wharf Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 P. M. for Rockland, Camden, Belfast, Bucksport and Bangor. Connections at Rockland, Tues., Thurs., and Sat. for Bar Harbor, Brookline and way landings, and for Bluehill on Tues. only.

PORTLAND Leave Central Wharf Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 P. M.

YARMOUTH, N.S. Leave Central Whf., Tues. & Fri., 1 P. M. Tickets and information at Wharf, tel. Fort Hill 4300; or City Offices, 332 Washington St., Boston, Mass., Tel. Fort Hill 4823.

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HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES NEW YORK ALBANY TROY DAILY SAILINGS From Pier 31, N. Y. (at Desbrosses St.) weekdays 6 P. M. and 7 P. M. Sundays & Holidays 6 P. M. and 7 P. M. West 12th St. (Daylight Saving Time.) Due Albany 6 o'clock following morning. Direct rail connections at Albany to all points North, East and West. Express Freight Service. Autos Carried. HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY Steam Canal 9000, New York.

## HISTORIC MANSION IN IRELAND DESTROYED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—The dockers at Queenstown, after discharging foodstuffs from the government steamer Sir Evelyn Wood, refused to touch munitions and guns consigned to the cavalry, and the clerks even refused to check gun parts on the vessel.

The refusal of railwaymen to move the supposed munitions train at Kingstown, County Dublin, has been overcome, as the military, on Wednesday night, permitted union officials to inspect the consignment which had been held up since Sunday. On examination the men's leaders found the goods to consist of 100 tons of pressed beef for Cork, Fermoy, and Limerick, and after so satisfying themselves, agreed to their transportation. The historic mansion known as Killybegs Castle, about seven miles from Bandon, County Cork, has been burned down, the damage being estimated at £100,000.

Killybegs House, the property of the Dublin Corporation; Glendalough House, property of the Department of Agriculture, the courthouse at Cloyne, County Cork, and several police barracks, were also destroyed by fire.

A sentence of five years' penal servitude has been passed on Michael Condon, of Rathcormy, by order of the general court martial, for joining in an attack on the Ahearn Barracks, County Cork.

## Irish Pilgrims Received

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The Pope received Irish pilgrims on Wednesday, and, replying to an address by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Raphoe, remarked that Ireland needed "the assistance of Heaven to obtain that which legitimately belonged to her."

## SUFFRAGE SESSION FAVORED

MONTPELIER, Vermont.—The Republican state convention declared itself in favor of woman suffrage and urged Governor Clement to call the Legislature in special session to make possible ratification of the nineteenth amendment to the federal Constitution. The resolutions declared full faith and confidence that the voters of the State would endorse action by which Vermont would become the State to complete the necessary ratification by two-thirds of the states.

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of these plump, juicy Santa Clara prunes! Right now while you are doing your utmost to make every ounce of sugar do double duty, the prune is one of your ablest helpers. On account of its high sugar content, it may be prepared without any drain on your scant supplies of sugar. Its deliciousness as a breakfast fruit, and in dozens of desserts needs no words of ours, and the price of those which we are offering is unusually attractive. How many shall we send you?

Native Asparagus From Cape Cod and Concord. The market is considerably higher, but we are glad to be able to sell it at

bunch 25c

Texas Onions Lb. 7c 4 Lbs. 25c Rhubarb Lb. 6c 5 Lbs. 25c Wax Beans Quart 10c Navel Oranges Doz. 65c Large size California

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## Mrs. Tupper Works

Mrs. Tupper and I were seated on opposite sides of the kitchen table cutting up oranges for the marmalade. She worked with the automatic ease of the expert. I with the labored uncertainty of the amateur.

"You'll be away in April—well, now, I'm glad," and Mrs. Tupper beamed her unqualified approval of my absence. Mrs. Tupper is our housekeeper and she has her own very good reasons for wanting us to go away some time during "April"—the second syllable of the word as she says it rhymes nicely with mille or file or while.

"It'll give me a real chance to get the cleaning done," she hastened to explain, just as though I did not know that her thoughts had sped joyfully to her beloved beeswax, scrubbing brushes and soap suds the very moment the subject was broached. Spring cleaning is a festival of the first importance for Mrs. Tupper and it must be owned the family fall here; not one of them can be induced to join in her ceremonies and celebrations with a due degree of solemnity.

The best of it is that even if our plans were to change and we didn't go away, Mrs. Tupper would bear it cheerfully. She is an optimist. She rises above her difficulties like a cork bobbing over the waves; indeed there's a strong resemblance between Mrs. Tupper and a cork; they're both so buoyant and useful, so round and so sturdy.

Mrs. Tupper revels in her work. No medieval artisan chipping away at his gargoyles high up on Notre Dame ever worked with more pleasure and pride than Mrs. Tupper fashioning pastries in the recesses of our kitchenette.

"Yes," she had confided to our next-door neighbor in the early days of her guardianship, "yes, it's grand to be working there. My work's all arranged for me, cut out just like—just like a piece of cheese." Of course our next-door neighbor passed the remark on to us, and we breathed a sigh of relief to know she approved of us, for we'd loved her from the very first morning when she came in her big apron and cap and took us all under her wing. Though honesty makes me confess so far as her work is concerned she's arranged all that for herself and cut it out in good generous slices.

"I'm glad when the days get longer," said Mrs. Tupper, putting down the big preserving kettle on the table, and speaking with the whole-hearted conviction which characterizes all her remarks. "If there's more to be done, well, there's more time to do it in. That's what my mother said, and oh! she was a grand worker. She was 'rare' a lady—brought up by two aunts and they near idolized her; nothing was too good for her; still when she got married she had to turn to work."

I couldn't help being glad the preserving kettle hid my face as well as my clumsy finger from Mrs. Tupper's eagle eye.

"Get up early," that's what my mother always said, she went on, "two hours before 12 is worth four hours after," and I believe her. Pa came out to Canada from the old country when he was just a slip of a lad, and Pa and Ma when they were married settled not far from Stittsville. Pa he would go to the woods for three months every winter and take his team, hauling lumber. Ma would be alone with us children and—mind you—we had no gas, no coal oil lamps in our house in those days; nothing but candles."

Here Mrs. Tupper paused expectantly and managed to detach my attention from a slippery half orange sufficiently to give vent to a species of grunts, in which a tut-tut of surprise merged into a sigh of sympathy rather as the coffee color runs into the pink when your neapolitan ice cream begins to melt.

However it served its purpose. Cutting steadily all the time, Mrs. Tupper continued, "Many's the evening I've seen Ma throw shavings in the grate and knit by the blaze they made, while we'd sit under her and listen to a story. Eight miles from a store we was and 20 miles from a town, but happy—every one of us. Mind you, people won't live like that now—they can't do it."

At this point I had to interrupt her to ask for the knife sharpener. "Why, there it is, me dear, sitting on the shelf," she told me cheerfully, and by the time I had sharpened both our knives she was miles away from Ma and Stittsville.

"Ron's struck a fine job," she told me, making no effort to conceal her pride. Ronald was her youngest boy and a worker like all the rest. "Put him in long pants, his master did, and he's real pleased with him, though I do say so." Then we discussed Ronald and his work, and the advisability of wearing long pants when you're only 15. There was much to be said about this, and we'd exhausted the oranges long before our subject.

It sometimes happens that people who are keenly interested in their work have their own particular ways of doing it, and welcome suggestions from no one. Not so Mrs. Tupper. If you gently remark that so and so might be accomplished more readily in such and such a way, she will listen attentively and tell you with a beam and a twinkle, "I'm not above taking a bidding." She isn't; and you

feel just as foolish over your qualms in mentioning the matter, as the lady who landed in Halifax wearing a fur cap—in July.

In any case Mrs. Tupper is her own most severe critic. Once and once only her batch of bread fell just a little short of perfection, and more than all else Mrs. Tupper prides herself on her baking. She was all apologies.

"It shall never happen again, ma'am," she said, and for once her face was serious. "You see, I went off to sweep the verandah steps and left it, but it'll be a lesson to me. Once your bread is in the oven, you've got to stay right with it. You—you can't serve two masters."

## WHEN BATHTUBS WERE BOLSHEVIK

There is no funnier reading today than the history of the stubborn fights that have been made against a variety of modern improvements. For instance take bathtubs:

We are told on good authority that the first bathtub in the United States was installed in Cincinnati, Ohio, on December 20, 1842, by Adam Thompson. It was made of mahogany and lined with sheet lead. At a Christmas party he exhibited and explained it, and four guests later took a plunge. The next day the Cincinnati paper devoted many columns to the new invention, and it gave rise to violent controversy.

Some papers designated it as an Epicurean luxury, others called it undemocratic, as it lacked simplicity in its surroundings. Medical authorities attacked it as dangerous to health.

The controversy soon reached other cities, and in more than one place medical opposition was reflected in legislation. In 1843 the Philadelphia Common Council considered an ordinance prohibiting bathing between November 1 and March 15, and this ordinance failed of passage by but two votes.

During the same year the Legislature of Virginia laid a tax of \$30 a year on all bathtubs that might be set up. In Hartford, Providence, Charleston, and Wilmington, Delaware, special and very heavy water rates were laid on persons who had bathtubs. Boston in 1845 made bathing unlawful except on medical advice; but the ordinance was never enforced, and in 1862 it was repealed.

President Millard Fillmore gave the bathtub recognition and respectability. While Vice-President, he visited Cincinnati in 1850 on a stumping tour, and inspected the original bathtub, and used it. Experiencing no ill effects, he became an ardent advocate, and on becoming President he had a tub installed in the White House. The Secretary of War invited bids for the installation. This tub continued to be the one in use until the first Cleveland administration.

These objectors evidently set at naught the experience of foreign countries, where baths had been in use at least since Greek and Roman times, and probably much earlier. So the mulish "kickers" against equal suffrage continue to predict terrible results, overlooking the fact that women are now voters throughout almost the whole of Europe.

—A. S. B. in The Woman Citizen.

## ONE SUMMER'S DAY

The man moved slowly through the press of the city street, unheeding the noises, unheeding the jostles, unheeding the heat which swept up from the pavement and beat back down from the walls of the houses. His step was deliberate and yet curiously measured. His face, with its dreaming eyes, its frame of long white hair and snowy beard seemed to belong to another age and place. His clothes, shabby and decent, hung down in folds not unlike a mantle. He noticed no one as he pursued his lonely promenade, and no one noticed him.

At a window a dozen stories above the sidewalk two young girls sat chatting over their sewing, and as one made a hasty movement a narrow strip of material slipped from her hand and floated down to the ground. The fleecy bit of stuff fell on the breast of the pacing grand sire—as gently as a snowflake. He paused, and lifting the cloth up in his hand surveyed it wonderingly. To you or to me it might have been only a fragment of spools, but to the old man who held it in his hand it was more than this. For the land where they weave lamb's wool into this especial kind of fabric is far away and known only to a few, but the old man knew it well. As he stood there in the hot sun, the heat of the city, the blue sky that arches over all. And he saw the city that lies at the foot of the hill—a city of centuries, with narrow precipitous streets, arched here and there, and broken by occasional steps—mere passages between immemorial walls. He saw men with white turbans and men with red fezzes; veiled women shrouded in flowing robes—robes made of the selfsame stuff he now held in his hands—and women unveiled and gaudily dressed. He saw donkeys carrying water jugs, and children brown and slim, sleeping and playing in the open doorways. A score of remembered sights and odors long forgotten—sounds unheard for almost half a century and heat not unlike the heat today—he heard and saw and felt all this as he held the bit of wool in his trembling fingers.

"Good gracious," exclaimed the girl at the window, her companion, "I must have dropped a piece of cloth. Well, never mind, I've plenty left: it was only a scrap from this old hank I bought in Algiers ages ago."

"Good gracious," exclaimed the girl at the window, her companion, "I must have dropped a piece of cloth. Well, never mind, I've plenty left: it was only a scrap from this old hank I bought in Algiers ages ago."

## PURITAN WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

When Robinson and Brewster, two very considerable figures among the Scrooby Separatists who had fled to Holland in 1608, drew up the Articles of Agreement and the Five Reasons for the proposed emigration from that country to begin an English colony in America, they were fully justified in saying, "The people are for the body of them industrious and frugal. I think we may safely say, as no company of people in the world. . . . Lastly, it is not with us as with other men whom small things can discourage."

The women were not easily discouraged either; several wives and daughters who had faced difficulties of one strange land were not afraid to meet those of another. Thus 18 women were among the 102 passengers who sailed on the Mayflower in 1620 for America. The small ship was crowded; only two meals a day were served, these mostly cold ones and eaten standing, as there was no room for tables; a small amount of cooking was done under difficulties. A mound of sand or gravel was placed

the family romance by marrying Priscilla's daughter, Sarah.

## The Settlement's Genius

When the Pilgrims came in 1620 there was no settlement of English people in New England, but in a few years settlements sprang up in various directions. The "Great Emigration" of Puritans to Boston brought not only hundreds of people but comforts and conveniences hitherto unknown. Yet Anne Bradstreet, daughter of Thomas Dudley, who came to America in 1630 as a leading member of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and Deputy Governor under Governor Winthrop, who had been married two years before to Simon Bradstreet, rebelled, at first, at certain deprivations. She did not fancy the ways and manners of the new world. But father and husband, eager for civil and religious freedom, gave heart and soul to the welfare of the colony, and with Anne's household duties and taste for writing, she gradually became not only happy but a person of importance. She holds the unique position of being the author of the first volume of poetry published in America, entitled, "Several Poems, compiled with Great Variety of Wit



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Anne Pollard

on the deck, in the middle of which a fire of wood was built, and over this a kettle could be hung for occasional hot soup or porridge. For an especially rare treat a piece of bacon might be toasted on a fork over the blaze. During gales and storms the water frequently drenched the passengers to the skin. The baby born during this voyage was named most appropriately—Oceanus!

To the infant son born soon after the Pilgrims reached Provincetown, in token of Mr. and Mrs. White's perigrinations, was the name of Peregrine given. The mother of Peregrine, Susanna White, was notable in two ways. She was the mother of the first white child born in New England, and was soon one of the principals in the first wedding among the colonists. Edward Winslow, afterward Governor of Plymouth Colony, who had joined Robinson's congregation in Leyden in 1617 and married Elizabeth Baker there the following year, came with his young wife on the Mayflower, but as both she and Mr. White passed away the first winter in Plymouth, and as it was no time for conventions where housekeepers were so sadly needed, the bereft Mr. Winslow and Susanna White were married within a few months.

## Rigors and Romances

In December, the Pilgrims having found a good harbor, and a bit of shore that offered "corn fields and little running brooks," settled upon Plymouth (so called by Prince Charlie, when he saw John Smith's map) as a dwelling place. The first house was begun, it is recorded, when on "Monday, the 25th, we went on shore, that is the men did, some to rive and some to carry, so no man rested all that day." They finished one rude hut hastily as a storehouse for their goods, then laid out 19 lots, so that every man with wife or children might have a home for himself. The unmarried men, or those whose wives had not yet come over were taken into other families. Elder Brewster brought his two sons, Love and Wrestling, but Mrs. Brewster and her daughters, Fear and Patience, did not arrive until the Anne and Little James came with supplies and more colonists.

Only seven dwellings were built at first, for there were none to fill them, so many Pilgrims had passed away. The brave Capt. Miles Standish had lost the wife, Rose, who was so proud of his darling, and now gazed admiringly at a certain Barbara, who accompanied Mrs. Brewster. Later, despite the story of his greatly desiring Priscilla Mullins, who married John Alden the cooper, Miles became the husband of Barbara, with whom he lived most happily for many years at Plymouth, removing to Duxbury, where his son, Alexander, revived

and Learning." There follows a subtitle of many lines.

Anne knew the joy of seeing her book go through several editions. The preface to the third reads: "This is the work of a woman honored and esteemed where she lives for her gracious demeanor, her eminent parts, her pious conversation, her courteous disposition, her exact diligence in her place, and discreet management of her family occasions, and more so, she was the fruit of a few hours curtailed from her sleep, and other refreshments."

In England, where her poems were republished, she carried the title of the "Tenth Muse" for her ability to rhyme. Distinguished men became her friends and admirers; one clergyman declared, in his enthusiasm that "if Virgil could have heard her poems he would have thrown his own into the fire!" Many women have written better poems than Anne, but she may well be envied if she possessed the virtues claimed for her by the preface of her works, and the lines to her husband are pleasant to recall:

If ever two were one, then surely we;  
If ever man were loved by wife, then  
I thee;

If ever wife were happy in a man,  
Compare with me, ye women, if ye can!

## Celebrities

In March, 1630, four ships sailed from Cowes bearing a company of English Puritans who, disheartened by the state of things in England, determined to make their homes in America. Seven other ships were to follow immediately. The principal ship, the Eagle, was renamed the Arbella as an Earl's daughter, Lady Arbella, wife of the wealthy, religious Isaac Johnson, was the most distinguished passenger. John Winthrop who was to be Governor, kept a journal of the voyage and we learn from it how hard and tedious it was for every one.

In the rooms of the Massachusetts Historical Society hangs a portrait of Mrs. Anne Pollard, supposed to have come here with Winthrop, in 1630. The story runs that when the settlers at Charlestown began to complain of the drinking water, a spring was pointed out across the bay. On the boat sent out, at the incoming of the tide to explore, was the young and sprightly maiden, Anne, who stood in the bow of the boat and leaped ahead of all the others, so that hers were the first white girl's feet to touch the soil of Shawmut.

From the all too meager records of the struggles and successes of our New England forefathers, we can see they were indeed, not such people as "small things could discourage." The women have left to us only chronicles of faith and fortitude. In all the fortunes that they ventured through their courage never failed.

## THE LABOR PRESS

No subject comes up more frequently at formal meetings and informal gatherings of union men than the press. There is no conclusion more generally accepted than that "Labor must have its own papers." New projects are springing up in all parts of the country, and some of them have already met with substantial success. It was only the other day that the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor founded a daily, to be owned and controlled by unions and their members. During the war the Central Labor Council of Seattle started the Seattle Union Record, first a weekly and then a daily, now reputed to have the largest circulation of any paper in the Northwest. A cooperative news agency, embracing about a dozen Labor papers, has recently begun operations. It is called the Federated Press, and it hopes in time to do for its constituency what the Associated Press has done for the established privately owned dailies.

What is the reason for this sudden demand for newspapers controlled by the unions? For many years the great national unions have had their own journals, whose combined circulation reaches into the millions. Few people outside the Labor movement ever hear of them, and yet they appear week after week and in many cases are sent free of charge to every member of the organization. The American Federation of Labor also has its monthly, The American Federationist. These official journals have been in existence so long that they are taken for granted. Their field is limited; they discuss, as a rule, merely the internal affairs of the respective organizations, and carry official notices. They invariably represent the orthodox leadership, and give little leeway to hostile criticism of the policy or personnel of Labor officialdom. An amusing proof of this falling was given recently by one of the younger officials of a union who was worrying because his journal was losing popularity with the membership. "The paper used to be full of ginger," he said, "because for awhile we were suspended by the American Federation of Labor and could attack Sammy Gompers in every issue. They used to be crazy about that stuff. Now we have been taken back, and all our reading matter is smooth and regular. The readers want some pep. But there isn't any official I can attack."

## The Renegades

In spite of their tameness, these journals did for many years furnish the only labor press of which union members felt a need. For news of the day, for articles on politics, economics, and all the varied interests of the citizen, the workers depended upon the same sources as everyone else. While many papers opposed Labor, there was usually at least one in each important industrial center which was, in union terminology, "fair." Now all that has changed. In a succession of crises, virtually the entire daily press has been mobilized against one union after another. Aside from any consideration of the issues involved, this development has naturally turned hundreds of thousands of workmen into bitter enemies of the papers which they used to trust.

Besides the regular union organs, there have been at various times more general labor journals, some of which for a time held a national audience. Such was the National Labor Tribune, published in Pittsburgh, which had a wide circulation in the '90s. Most of these papers, however, were privately owned, and although they managed in many cases to secure the endorsement of an official labor body, their editors were not responsible to the unions. They accepted advertising, and often were no less difficult to influence in behalf of selfish interests than the "capitalist" papers themselves. Many of these journals still survive, with little circulation and influence, and are never heard of except when one of them is indicted to take the side of an employer. In that case it is likely to be widely quoted by those interested.

Another type of labor paper is that founded by a political group, such as the Socialist New York Call. In cities where, as in this case, there is no other pro-labor daily, many non-Socialist trade-unionists are learning to depend upon it for information. But

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few of the Socialist journals survived the war, the Milwaukee Leader being the only other one of prominence in the English language. Those which did survive have had so difficult a struggle against restrictions imposed by the Post Office Department and rising costs that no new ones have been founded. The New Majority, founded in 1919 by the Chicago Federation of Labor, is the official weekly of the Labor Party of the United States. It is edited by a trained newspaper man, and although for a long time it cost the Chicago central body about \$1000 a month, its circulation is now growing so rapidly that it is paying its own way. Another Labor Party weekly, the Labor Record, has just sprung to life in New York. The most interesting fact about this publication is that it did not originate with the intellectuals or the central committee of the party, but is due wholly to the enterprise of the shipyard workers in Brooklyn.

## Significant Developments

Perhaps the most successful Labor daily in the nation is the Jewish daily Forward in New York. This was founded in 1897 at a meeting of intellectuals of the newly formed Socialist Party. They conferred all night, debating how they could issue a newspaper without any money. Towards dawn they reached the courageous conclusion that, money or no money, they would begin publication. The members hurried to their homes, awoke their neighbors, borrowed \$500, and issued the first number on May 27th. Since then the Forward has, under the editorship of Abraham Cahan, never missed an issue. It now has a circulation of over 200,000, a large building, and a substantial surplus. Unlike most of the other Socialist papers, it has always been close to the trade-union movement, since its constituency lies largely among the clothing unions, which have endorsed Socialist political action from their earliest origins.

Two new developments of significance may now be expected. One is the founding of a chain of papers controlled by central bodies such as the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. The Federated Press and the Farmer-Labor cooperative movement will probably take the initiative in this enterprise. The chain will embrace prominent journals already in existence, such as the New York Call, the Seattle Union Record, the Butte Bulletin, the Wheeling Majority, and others. The new papers will be distinguished in several ways from most Labor journals of the past. They will, in the first place, be owned by large sections of the trade-union movement itself rather than by individuals, separate unions, or political groups. They will attempt to serve their readers as distributors of genuine news rather than as propaganda sheets. Editorial opinion will be confined to the editorial page. And, most important of all, they will derive the chief part of their income from their subscribers. Probably most of them will begin without any advertising solicitors at all.

A press of this sort, in spite of its usefulness to the Labor movement, will, however, have its limitations. It must move with the crowd, and will be at least under some obligation not to oppose the official positions of the leaders. Over it there is bound to be exercised much the same sort of discipline that the Republican and Democratic Party organizations used to exercise over the "regular" party organs. There will be need also for a free-lance Labor press which has "nothing to sell" such as a political party, but at the same time can devote itself to friendly and helpful criticism of the trade-union movement. Such journals will be owned and controlled by individuals or small groups: They will furnish the focal points for minority opinion, and will supply the ferment without which no organism can grow.

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## GERMAN MOVIES

As report comes from Germany, the most active industry these 14 months past in that distracted nation has been the motion-picture business. Germany evidently likes the movies, whether they move in the small motion-picture theater of the small German town, with seats for a hundred spectators, or in the big motion-picture theaters of the large cities, where the seating capacity runs to 2400. Take them all together and it is estimated that about 1,000,000 Germans can sit in front of the screens at once, and so, however goes the latest revolution, the members of the "Bühnengewerkschaft," or union of motion-picture actors, are busy, as are also the musicians, stage hands, and other members of the "Centralverband der Kinematographisten." Compared with those in America, however, the studios in which the German motion pictures are made are said to be small and poorly equipped; and the salaries paid to the screen stars and leading directors are reported small compared with those paid in the United States. But throughout the 25 studios the camera work is good, and the costuming and building of sets and decorations is admitted to be excellent by American critics, who say, however, that the typical German movie lacks action and speed, runs to undesirable length, and has too large a proportion of melodrama and tragedy. One might perhaps wonder, if only by examination of the posters and photographs outside American motion-picture houses, how the German director manages to get in his additional portion of melodrama.

## A Profitable Venture

Australians have been learning geography through the stock exchange. They have a very fair idea now of the locality of Jeneri, Kadah, Malay Peninsula. This knowledge arises from existence of a concession of about 5000 acres obtained by a tin syndicate formed in Australia. There are many tin syndicates, possibly, but holders in this particular syndicate found their £10 shares worth £163 on January 14, and by February 18 they were bringing £2000 on the stock exchange. This extraordinary rise in value was due to the good reports from the concession, and to the fact also that the 400 shares in the syndicate were held by investors who are confident that their tin venture in the Malay Peninsula will prove an excellent substitute for a gold mine.

## What to Do With Left-overs

—By Mrs. Knox

SO often the "little bit left over" is thrown away—not so much because of a lack of thrift, but chiefly because it is so hard to know just how to serve it. If it is saved, I solved my left-over problem by making, with the aid of Knox Sparkling Gelatine, the tiny amounts of vegetable meats, or fruits, which were of too small a quantity to serve alone, into delicious and ample desserts and salads for a family of six.

Try this dainty salad recipe, which uses left-over peas, beans, beets, cabbage, celery, or other vegetables which you may have in the house. If you have a small amount of fresh or canned fruits left over, substitute these for the vegetables. That is, use of too small a quantity to serve alone, into delicious and ample desserts and salads for a family of six.

## JELLIED VEGETABLES

Soak one envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine in one-half cup cold water ten minutes. Add one-half cup vinegar, two cups boiling water, one-half cup sugar and one teaspoonful salt. Strain, and when mixture begins to thicken, add any left-over vegetables on hand, such as string beans, peas, beets, chopped cabbage, a few stalks of celery, or carrots, and pepper. Turn into a mold, freeze, flippin in cold water, and chill. May be served with or without mayonnaise and lettuce.

Not only will Knox Gelatine help to save other foods, but it is a saving in itself. For it goes four times as far as ready-made mixes. These flavored brands make only six servings and do for only one meal. But one box of Knox will serve a family of six with different meals or make in all twenty-four individual servings. That is why experts call Knox the "4-to-1" gelatine.

## SPECIAL HOME SERVICE

There are many more helpful suggestions and recipes which are food and money savers for housekeepers with food problems to solve in my recipe books, "Dainty Desserts" and "Food Economy." These will be sent to you upon request if you will inclose a 2c stamp and mention your grocer's name.

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## INDORSEMENT OF LOAN TO POLAND

Individual as Well as Governmental Financial Aid Urged at Meeting of New American Polish Chamber of Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Inauguration "in active service" of the newly organized American-Polish Chamber of Commerce and Industry in the United States was celebrated yesterday at a meeting of members and New York bankers at the Bankers Club, at which Prince Casimir Lubomirski, Minister of Poland to this country; Samuel M. Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works; F. de St. Phalle, president of the American-Poland Chamber of Commerce, and Hugh S. Gibson, American Minister to Poland, were the speakers.

A resolution was passed declaring it to be the sense of the meeting that the War Finance Board, under its former jurisdiction of the Treasury Department, be reestablished in order that it may be possible through governmental assistance to advance credit to Poland and other countries of central and southeastern Europe. In addition to aid through a governmental agency, the speakers urged that individual American financial aid be given in the form of the \$50,000,000 loan Poland asks; that more American bankers and business men become associated with the newly organized chamber, and that investigation be made by American business interests of the industrial opportunities in Poland.

Prince Lubomirski, who spoke of himself as a business man primarily, rather than a diplomatist, said that Poland's pressing needs were for cotton, wool, tractors, railway carriages, engines, agricultural implements, and needs. He made reference to the estimated wheat crops in the Ukraine. Forty million bushels of wheat will be the surplus in 1920, he said. He implied that inasmuch as Polish armies had "freed Ukraine," Poland would have much to say with reference to the distribution of this wheat.

Mr. Vauclain and Mr. de St. Phalle called attention to the bulwark of democratic ideals which Poland has established between Russia and Germany. These two speakers, with Mr. Gibson, reiterated the declaration that American capital invested in Polish industry—merely giving Poland a chance to go to work with modern and efficient machinery—would return a large monetary reward and would in addition help in the maintenance and continuity of a government and a people whose ideals of democracy were similar to those of America, and decidedly dissimilar to those of Bolshevik Russia.

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SCHENECTADY, New York—Candidates for Governor and other state offices will be chosen by the State Convention of the American Labor Party, which meets here tomorrow and Sunday. Between 200 and 300 delegates are expected to attend. The platform will declare for taxation of idle land and for state credit to finance building operations; elimination of profiteering in foodstuffs by the establishment of cooperative stores and terminal markets; for an end of injunctions and anti-strike measures; public ownership and domestic operation of public utilities, natural resources and basic industries.



The Ship Tavern, Greenwich

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## MEDICAL FREEDOM LEAGUE PLANNED

East Orange Protective Association to Be Incorporated in Order to Widen Its Scope—Citizens of State Asked to Join

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

EAST ORANGE, New Jersey—Advocates of medical freedom here, organized as the East Orange Protective Association, will become incorporated as the American Medical Freedom League of New Jersey, affiliated with the national Medical Freedom League, in order to broaden their scope. Citizens throughout the State will be invited to join the league in its first work of assisting Passaic parents in their refusal to submit to having their children vaccinated.

The Passaic School Board ordered that every child not vaccinated within the last five years be so treated within 10 days. Families were urged to have the family physician do the work, and provisions for vaccination at a

nominal cost have been arranged at the hospitals.

Pupils who have not abided by the ruling are being excluded from the schools there, are considered as truants and their parents prosecuted, according to Fred Germain, secretary of the association. He said the case could be fought on legal grounds. The recent controversy here, he pointed out, established the fact that the parents are not liable to prosecution for refusal to have their children vaccinated.

Mr. Germain said that the association would look further into the pending health code in East Orange and probably offer a protest to some of its quarantine features. He makes it clear that the association is not opposing any school of medicine, except in the event that its followers attempt to impress its doctrines upon the public. It will, however, watch state and national legislation with a view to securing medical liberty in the true sense. Investigations made on behalf of the organization, he pointed out, show that the board of health cannot extend its control to the public school, but power to compel vaccination in parochial and private schools will also be opposed. The publication of a monthly organ called The Searchlight will be one of the league's activities.

## THE SHIP TAVERN, GREENWICH

In the days when Greenwich was famous for its whitebait dinners, the town was noted for its hotels overlooking the waterside. The chief of these was "The Ship," whilst another notable one was "The Trafalgar," hard by, patronized by members of the "Cabinet" of the day, who led the fashion in these functions.

It being "the correct thing" then, when a little special festivity was forward, to resort to one of these inns at Greenwich for the purpose, it is not surprising to learn that on several occasions Dickens and his literary and artistic coterie followed the custom by arranging a social gathering in celebration of some event connected with one of the company, at either "The Ship" or "The Trafalgar." As early as 1837 we find

him suggesting Greenwich for a friendly meeting place.

But there were two very noteworthy occasions associated with Dickens when Greenwich was selected for jovial and pleasant parties of close friends. The first of these took place on the novelist's return from America in 1842, when a few of his associates adopted this method for welcoming him back to England. Among the company were Talfourd, Tom Hood, Monckton Milnes, B. W. Proctor, D. MacLise, R. A. Clarkson Stanfield, R. A. Captain Marryat, "Ingoldsby" Barham, George Cruikshank, John Forster. "I wish you had been at Greenwich the other day," he wrote to Felton, "where a party of friends gave me a private dinner; public ones I have refused. C. was perfectly wild at the reunion, and, after singing all manner of marine songs, wound up the entertainment by coming home (six miles) in a little open phaeton of mine, on his head, to the mingled delight and indignation of the metropolitan police."

### Favored Haunts

On the other occasion Dickens was the instigator of the feast. This was in 1843 when, on the retirement of John Black from the editorial chair of the old Chronicle, the novelist arranged a dinner in honor of his old friend at Greenwich on the 20th of May. Dickens ordered all things to perfection, and the dinner succeeded in its purpose, as in other ways, quite wonderfully. Forster tells us. Among the entertainers were Shell and Thackeray, Fonblanque and Charles Butler, Southwood Smith and William Johnson Fox, Macready and MacLise, as well as Forster and Dickens.

These dinners took place either at "The Ship" or "The Trafalgar," both well known to the novelist, as was Greenwich generally, for he frequently refers to the ancient town and its customs in his writings. The most important and detailed reference in his books to these taverns, however, is in "Our Mutual Friend," when he makes "The Ship" the scene of two very charming and wholly delightful little parties in the story. The first was the occasion when Bella Wilfer, having been presented with a purse and a £50 bank-note by Mr. Boffin, took her dear old father, the cherub, to Greenwich by boat on a secret expedition, as he called it, and entertained him to dinner there.

First calling for her father at his city office, where the messenger described her as "a slap-up gal in a bang-up chariot," she handed him the purse with instructions not to be disregarded, to "go to the nearest place where they keep everything of the very, very best, ready made; you buy and put on the most beautiful suit of clothes, the most beautiful hat, and the most beautiful pair of bright shoes (patent leather, Pa. mind!) that are to be got for money; and you come back to me." After half an hour he came back "so brilliantly transformed that Bella was obliged to walk round him in ecstatic admiration twenty times before she could draw her arm through his, and delightfully squeeze it."

### Delightful Everything

She then ordered him to "take this lovely woman out to dinner." The question came: "Where shall we go, my dear?" "Greenwich!" said Bella valiantly. And off they went in quest of the boat to take them down the river, and eventually arrived at "The Ship Tavern." The little expedition down the river to reach it, we are told, "was delightful, and the little room overlooking the river, into which they

were shown for dinner, was delightful. Everything was delightful. The park was delightful, the lunch was delightful, the dishes of fish were delightful. . . . Bella was more delightful than any other item in the festival." And as they sat together looking at the ships and steamboats making their way to the sea with the tide that was running down, "the lovely woman imagined all sorts of voyages for herself and Pa." And so the happy moments flew by, and the time came to ring the bell and pay the waiter and return to London.

Later on, in the same identical room in the same identical tavern overlooking the Thames, the same delightful couple, with John Rokesmith as son-in-law partook of another delightful dinner. Earlier in the day Bella Wilfer had become Mrs. John Rokesmith, and celebrated the event with breakfast at Bella's cottage at Blackheath and with a dinner at "The Ship Tavern" later. Bella's father being the only other guest.

The whole function was a sheer delight, a crowning success; but it must be read in detail to thoroughly enjoy it. Alas! the tavern in which these happy hours were spent is a thing of the past, but its prosperous and palmy days are recorded in time's annals. It was originally built with a weather-board front, overlooking the river. But about the middle of the last century, a newer and much handsomer structure was erected upon the site of the original one, and its pretty garden was the scene of many parties, whilst its rooms often rang with merriment from the festive diners. After the waning of the fashion for whitebait banquets, it long maintained its popularity with visitors to the Thames historic town.

### DRY CAMPAIGN IN NEW JERSEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—The campaign in New Jersey against the wet efforts to nullify or discredit the Eighteenth Amendment will include speaking tours of the state by William E. Johnson and Dr. Sam Small. A series of mass meetings will be held, beginning, for Mr. Johnson, on May 28, at Newark, and for Dr. Small, on June 6, at Ridgewood.

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

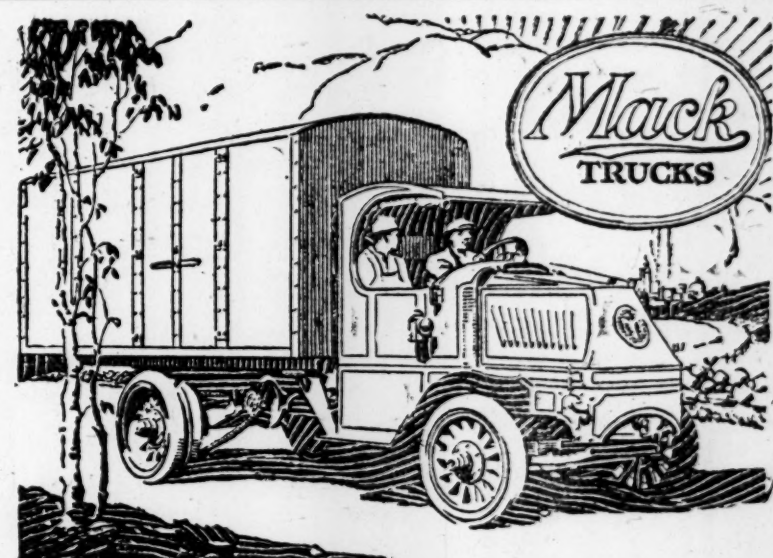
### Employees Report Benefits

NEWARK, New Jersey—Replies to a questionnaire sent to a number of employers of large forces of workmen, without any knowledge of their personal attitude towards prohibition, show many New Jersey manufacturers in favor of the dry law since it has been effective in their plants, according to a recent number of the American Issue, a publication of the Anti-Saloon League. The Bethlehem Ship Building Corporation, Ltd., of Elizabeth, New Jersey, reports that while there were 737 cases of accidents from October through December, 1919, in the first three months of 1920 the total was only 568 cases.

The Voorhees Rubber Manufacturing Company of Jersey City reports material improvement in the matter of absentees on and after payday, stating also that efficiency has increased because of prohibition but decreased because of other general economic conditions. The report closes with the statement: "We are very strongly in favor of the prohibition movement."

The Standard Underground Cable Company of Perth Amboy, employing about 1300 employees, male and female, reports that absentees after payday are not so numerous as they were before the dry law went into effect and as near as can be judged from partial records has been reduced about 25 per cent. Although it says that under present conditions it is hard to get efficient labor at any price, the company believes that under normal labor conditions prohibition would have a tendency to improve efficiency to a large degree. Quarrels have decreased quite noticeably amongst employees, and there have been very few complaints from families relative to the non-support of male members. These complaints were formerly very frequent.

"Summing up the situation in general it can be said that the enforcement of prohibition has much improved the morale of the worker and has benefited him in many ways."



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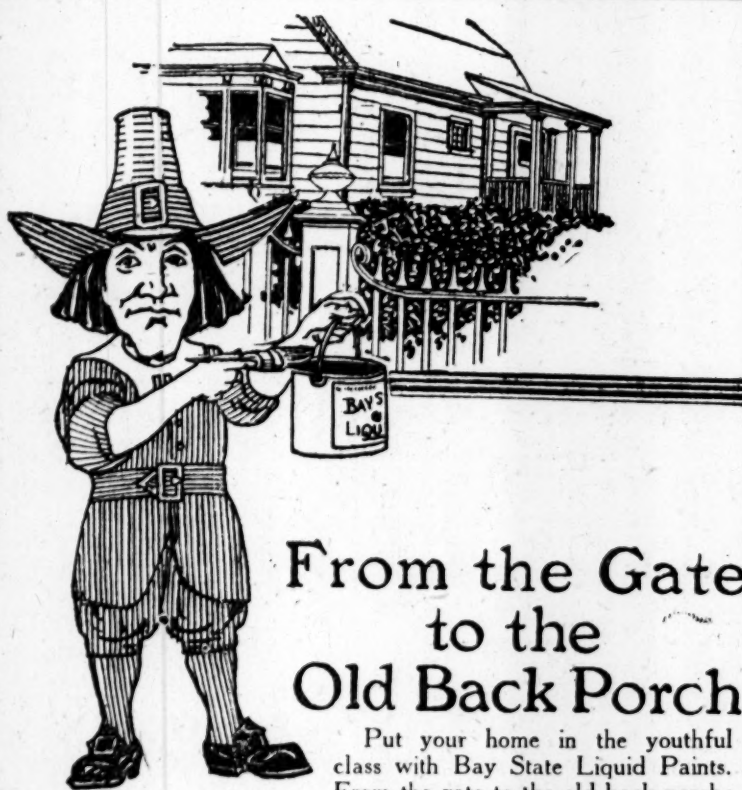
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## COOPERATORS MAY UNITE WITH LABOR

British United Council Proposes Formation of Local Advisory Councils on Question of Joining Forces With Trade Unions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
HOLTON, England—Nearly 100,000 cooperators were represented by various delegates from 31 cooperative societies, Women's Cooperative Guilds, and cooperative educational boards, at an important conference held in the Holton Cooperative Society's Hall recently, to hear an address on "Cooperation and Joint Action," by James Monks, a cooperator and trade unionist of many years standing.

The delegates commenced business by entering an emphatic protest in the form of a resolution against the proposed tax on cooperative funds, which was characterized as "unjust and inequitable." W. Lander, a Cooperative Wholesale Society's director, said it was nothing but an attempt to destroy the cooperative movement, which had done much not only to build up the character of the British people, but the trade and commerce of the Empire as well.

### Serious In Opposition

J. H. Thomas had told him, he said, that if cooperators wanted to save their funds from the threatened taxation, they must get busy and show the government that they were serious in their opposition, and he, Mr. Lander, wished to emphasize and drive home this advice. Mr. Fairbrother, a member of the Cooperative Union Central Board, informed the conference that at a meeting of the board which he had just left, steps had been taken whereby a strong public opinion against the proposed taxation would soon be created, and he assured the delegates that, if the government did impose the tax, it would cost more to collect than the tax itself would yield.

Mr. Monks, who was introduced by Mr. Barlow, said in part: "In discussing the question of joint action in relation to cooperation, it will, perhaps, be an advantage to refer to the past, so that a true perspective of the subject may be gained. When we look back at the work of the early pioneers of the movement we can see a dogged pertinacity under conditions which would have broken many stout hearts. These men who evolved the system of cooperation, as we know it, were men of grit, as well as long vision."

Looking Backward  
Therefore, he said, it would not be out of place for them to examine their aims. The measure of success was known, but what did they set out to accomplish? Their own words were that "as soon as practicable, this society shall proceed to arrange the powers of production, distribution, education, and government; or, in other words, to establish a self-supporting home colony of united interests, or assist other societies in establishing such colonies."

They had no capital, he said, to launch this scheme, but by dint of hard saving they had been able to start distributing goods among themselves, by no means an easy task in those days, but they were out for desperate measures, which required desperate means, and loyalty and faithfulness did the rest, and so distributive cooperation spread by leaps and bounds which eventually opened the way for cooperative production.

The cooperative movement, however, he considered, was not producing at the rate it ought, and the reason was because in many instances, he thought, it had been over-cautious, and in other cases too content with the measure of success already achieved by distribution.

A Progressive Policy  
Was the movement, asked the speaker, ready for the call of increased activity? The time was now opportune for the leaders of the movement to begin throughout the land a progressive policy. Cooperators had taken an active interest in education, but he feared that much of their educational efforts had of late been devoted to self-advertisement rather than to the more solid form of educating the citizen.

Everywhere, he said, men and women were thirsting for knowledge that would make their lives fuller and freer, and in this fact lay the work of cooperative education. Training in history, literature, citizenship, and music was essential if the tendency of future cooperation was to be understood. Education, he considered, was a most pressing need at the present moment, because grave questions were before them, at the present day, and

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the speaker added: "We cannot expect to take an intelligent view of them if our minds have not been trained to grasp the situation." There were in the movement, he continued, a large and, he feared, a preponderating number of members who had joined from the shopping and easy-banking point of view, and this was because no question had been asked, and no test as to their sincerity given them. These members, he thought, should be educated up to the ideals of the movement.

### Local Advisory Councils

Coming to the question of joining forces with the trade union movement, Mr. Monks said he was heartily in agreement with the recommendation of the United Advisory Council of Trade Unionists and Cooperators, namely, that local advisory councils should be formed; he said, however, that when they were asked to carry out the recommendations of the national council, he paused to think, because he was not sure that every decision of that council would be in the best interests of democracy, for what guarantee had they that the national council would reveal the thoughts of the great majority of cooperators and trade unionists in the country?

He preferred the national council to be a purely advisory one, spreading the knowledge they obtained from local councils over the whole of the two movements, and that they should have power to select those recommendations which are found to be most feasible to help forward the work in either organization.

"Let us above all things," Mr. Monks continued, "hold fast to our democratic ideals, and not give away one title of the freedom we have won by years of toil and labor. We are truly a community within a community, each one vital to our interests; let us, therefore, strengthen the inner community, which we understand best, so that it will be a welding force in the greater community which comprises the whole family of the nation, for with all our advantages of the past and a right understanding we can so shape the policy of the world that a repetition of the past few years will be an impossibility."

The interests of the cooperative and the trade union movements were identical, although the methods of working were different. Both movements were out to combat the evils of capitalism, one in the interests of the consumer, the other in the interests of the worker. Each could help the other and both could work together for the benefit of all.

Rising to Greater Heights  
"Cooperation," concluded the speaker, "is now firmly established in the hearts of the people, by its humane methods of uplifting the people. Let us rise to greater and nobler heights by helping to break down the spirit of selfishness which is permeating mankind at the present day, and is retarding that long-hoped-for day when the people will really be at peace, and true brotherhood reigns over all the world."

During the discussion that followed, Mr. Lander of the Cooperative Wholesale Society, said that it was

forty years since he first began to diffuse cooperative ideals, but he still found propaganda as necessary as ever. He was strongly in favor of joint action, and he was glad to be able to say that the trade union movement was showing great confidence in the Cooperative Wholesale Society, for they were putting more money, pro rata, into the society's bank than were cooperative societies.

Referring to the extremists to be found in both movements, Mr. Lander said he did not fear them. Thirty years ago Ben Tillett, M.P., was considered a violent extremist, and no doubt he was wrong in many things that he said and did, but experience had done much to moderate Mr. Tillett's views and he was now a useful and responsible member of society.

## AUSTRALIA'S HOMES FOR FORMER SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Australia is steadily erecting homes for its returned soldiers at the lowest possible cost and on most generous terms. The federal government has raised the limit of expenditure on each home to £800, in order to enlarge the accommodation of the homes. Senator Miller, Minister for Reparation, answered the critics who attacked the government home building scheme as unfairly interfering with private building enterprise and as not successful. The Minister said that the commission was building homes within the stipulated limit of expenditure and doing the work by day labor. It obtained bricks at a discount of 2s. a thousand because it was a big purchaser.

The War Service Home Commission, he added, was prepared to let contracts to private builders at the same price at which it was itself building, in any number from one to 1000, but the tenders received were above the rate at which cottages were actually being built by the government—in one case £791, as against £625, for each of 150 cottages for which tenders had been invited.

### ONTARIO'S THEATER TAXES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Province of Ontario expects to augment its revenues from theaters and amusements by 25 per cent as the result of increased taxes which are announced to go into effect on June 1. The license fee for theaters in municipalities of 10,000 or more of population has been increased from 25 cents to 35 cents a seat; between 5000 and 10,000 from 5 cents to 25 cents a seat; between 3000 and 5000 20 cents a seat, instead of the present flat rate of 75¢; between 1500 and 3000 15 cents a seat, instead of the present flat rate of 50¢; in municipalities of less than 1500 10 cents a seat, instead of having the fee fixed by the provincial treasurer to meet individual cases. Announcement is also made by the Ontario government that all exemptions previously granted to entertainments held for patriotic or charitable purposes will be discontinued.

## VALUE OF AERIAL TRANSPORT IN INDIA

Coming of Aeroplane Has Saved Englishmen From Wasting Time on Road and Railway to Get to the Hill Districts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Apparently the government of India realizes that civil aerial transport will be a factor to be reckoned with now that hostilities have been suspended and are not likely to be resumed. The early inauguration of aerial postal services is one of the first improvements in transport that will be effected. Motor transport in all its branches should receive much closer attention, and publicity should be given to the program, if any, of reconstruction which the government has in view.

December 12, 1919, saw as an accomplished fact a flight from the capital of India. At 3:30 p. m. almost to the second, the four 9.20x120 cord aeroplanes—fat, stubby, substantial looking things—on the runners—touched ground at the aerodrome, situated in the new cantonment at Delhi; and a few seconds later, when the machine had taxied steadily to within hearing distance, the big crowd welcomed the pioneer pilot with ringing cheers.

A Historic Moment  
It was a moment both historic and interesting—but it was not exciting. The landing and the control, until the engines were switched off, appeared effortless and remarkably simple. The huge biplane taxied straight ahead after landing, then turned to the left within its own length and then pulled up sharply within a few yards of the assembled crowd. The Handley-Page machine had two 250 horsepower Rolls-Royce engines, and was the largest machine which India had seen. Indian commercial firms interested in motoring and aviation have been as enterprising as most European firms in the prospective commercial exploitation of airplanes and airships for mail and passenger services. It is of interest to note that within four days of the arrival in Delhi of General Salmond with the first aeroplane to fly to India, a well-known firm, through its branch in Bombay, had definite inquiries for five machines, each to carry twenty-four passengers,

in addition to a ton of mails and parcels.

### No State Assistance

Indian motoring and general traffic enterprises are convinced of the great possibilities of aerial passenger and goods services. Private enterprises in India will be fully competent to satisfactorily use the air for transport purposes and deal with all phases of commercial aeronautics without the assistance of the state. If the future aerial services of India are to be worked efficiently and promptly, India will have to look to private enterprise in England through the representatives in India, but if the Government of India is going to assume absolute control of the air services another tie-up may be expected.

Most men of business who have seen something of the world outside the United Kingdom know very well that India would possess more railways and canals than she at present enjoys had the construction of those facilities not been largely monopolized by the state. Although some state supervision must be expected, it should be maintained at the minimum compatible with public safety. Such matters as the transport of letters, passengers, and goods can well be left to private enterprise, which, with all the world competing, can be relied upon to do better for the public than any department of the state, however efficiently managed.

### Carriage of Goods

It may be thought that though there is a possibility of the carriage of passengers, letters and parcels, there is none for the carriage of goods. At first sight it appears to be hopeless that a rate of 10½ annas per ton-mile or 38 annas per maund-mile can compete with one of 4 annas per ton-mile; this may be granted at once in respect of goods whose value is small as compared with the bulk, e.g., manganese ore valued at 12 annas per maund, and coal valued at 3 annas per maund. However, it is quite probable that the aeroplane would capture a great deal of the traffic in certain articles of which the value is considerably higher than the freight, e.g., cotton piecegoods, valued at 50 rupees per maund, and silk piecegoods valued at about 400 rupees per maund.

There is further to be noted the fact that the distance by aeroplane is considerably shorter than by the railway, and that the time occupied in traveling is far shorter, e.g., the journey from Nagpur to Simla by train is one of 1157 miles and 47 hours. If, again, measures for foster-

ing local manufactures resulted in a great decrease in the transport by rail of raw materials of low value, it is clear that such a policy by leading to a decrease in the traffic by railway and a consequent increase in railway freight, would encourage traffic by aeroplane.

### Cheap Fares to India

The chief result of easy, rapid and cheap aerial communication so far as Englishmen in India are concerned, will probably be that the families of Englishmen in India will pass far more of their time in England than at present. A result will be the demand for more leave, and as this will be possible, it will apparently become a necessary condition of English life in India. A return fare of £60 or 900 rupees will not be prohibitive to most; with a slower—a second-class service—the fare might well be cheaper than £30.

In India it will be possible to get to the hills, even from the central portions of the continent, in six hours. A fortnight's leave at intervals, during the six months of the hot season and rains would be most welcome in outlying stations; there are many stations where even more is necessary to secure tolerance of the existing conditions. If such leave taking is possible it will apparently be necessary. Few are so fortunate as to spend their days in Simla or other hill stations in the joys of home life, and in the midst of beautiful and genial surroundings.

To the Englishmen and Englishwomen, exiled in a lonely land, the aeroplane has appeared to rescue them from their unhappy lot. The aeroplane has saved us from wasting time and effort on road and railway; has made the mountains as level as the plains. Wherever natural beauty invites, a resort can be planted even in the remotest recesses of the Himalayas. The facts as to cost of transport would indicate that neither road nor railway is necessary. But a few hours will be sufficient to escape from the burning heat of the plains to the majestic coolness of the Himalayas.

### WOMEN AS DELEGATES URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

NASHVILLE, Tennessee—In a triple-column front page editorial the Nashville Tennessean has taken a stand demanding equal representation for women at the National Democratic Convention at San Francisco. It urges the selection of at least one woman from each congressional district and two from the State at large.

## IRON ORE LOCATED IN AUSTRALIAN ISLANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australian News Office

PERTH, West Australia—Iron ore deposits, described by the West Australian State mining engineer, Mr. Montgomery, in an official report as the richest and most accessible of their kind in the world, have been located on two small islands—Cockatoo and Koolan Islands—in Yampi Sound, on the northwest coast of Australia. He estimates the amount of ore above the sea level at 97,000,000 tons, the lode rising to 600 feet above the water line, with a width of over 100 feet and a length of several miles.

If probable ore below sea level be taken into account the estimate will have to be multiplied several hundredfold. The quality of the ore is exceptional. Assays show that the percentage of pure metallic iron runs from 60.91 to 68.99. There is only 1 per cent silica and very little sulphur present. The analysis of the Newfoundland (Bell Island) deposits, from which England draws large supplies, is 51.80 metallic iron with 3.50 per cent of silica; the French ores run to 57.28 per cent; the Cumberland (England) to 48.80; the Spanish (Bilbao) to 50.84; and the Algerian to a mean of about 50. The report declares that with the exception of the largest deposit in Brazil, which is far inland, there is no comparison with regard to width, richness, and accessibility of loading.

Yampi Sound, which has been selected by the British Admiralty as a naval base, is a splendid harbor, and may become the defensive depot of the whole of northern Australia. The ore could be quarried and run down chutes by gravitation into the ships' holds, and there is deep water right up to the base of the deposits at all states of the tide. "The Yampi Sound proposition," states the report, "exhibits a combination of natural advantages to which I have heard of no equal anywhere in the world."

The working of the deposits will lead to the development of the great mineral resources of the adjacent country, such as copper, lead, tin, and other base metals, as well as gold. In addition, Yampi Sound will become the base for the opening up of the 17,000,000 acres of fine pastoral lands in West Kimberly now unoccupied and waiting for the establishment of a port.



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RUSSIAN REFUGEES  
BY THE BLACK SEAIn Face of the Red Advance  
British Organized an Evacuation  
Which in Its Extent Re-  
sembled a MigrationBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

NOVOROSSYSK, Southern Russia.—A boat was slowly leaving the Novorossysk harbor. A large crowd stood on the pier exchanging farewells conformably to the Russian custom. The anxiety and bitterness of emigration were added to the usual feelings of separation. Who could say when the travelers would see their own country again? Who knew when they would again meet their friends and relatives?

The boat in question was one of those which, from the middle of January up to the final surrender, were used to carry Russian refugees from Novorossysk. Many of them felt hurt by the very word "refugee" which seemed to remind them of the humiliation being endured by Russians. In the very fact of being a refugee there is the pain of defeat and weakness, the feeling of helplessness and uselessness.

Travelers, wrecked on a foreign shore, may dream of the comfort and warmth of their far-away homes, but those dreams do not exist for refugees, expelled from their country by the convulsions of civil war. Their homes had been plundered and desecrated. Common misfortune united, or to be more exact, leveled people different in character, position, and class distinctions, and this was one of the numerous boats upon which the British Military Mission were evacuating families of the men, connected in some way with the Volunteer Army.

## Military Strength Shattered

After the final surrender of Taganrog and Rostov, it became apparent that General Denikin's military strength had been shattered. It was only the weakness of the Reds which prevented them from giving the Whites the final blow in the beginning of January, chasing them into the Black Sea and reaching Novorossysk, which was full of people who had fled at their approach, from fear of the Red terror.

Professors, engineers, barristers, teachers, artists, writers, journalists, business men, officials from evacuated governments, officers' families—all were ready to suffer any privations sooner than fall into the hands of the Bolsheviks.

They therefore journeyed from the north for days and weeks. Many lived for months in trucks, those who had succeeded in getting into a truck, where there was a store, were envied, this being considered the last word in comfort. And this in the heart of a Russian winter, with frosts reaching 25 degrees Réaumur!

## An Unending Journey

Leaving Orel, these refugees hoped to stay in Kursk, then in Voronezh, but defeats forced them to journey further and further. Kharkov was evacuated. At last they reached Rostov—but the army was still retreating, so they journeyed still further and found themselves in Novorossysk. From here there was nowhere further to go, for before them stretched the Black Sea, beyond which were foreign countries, and foreign currency is needed to go abroad.

Amongst the tens of thousands of refugees, cramping the small and rather primitive town of Novorossysk, perhaps a few hundreds were the lucky owners of francs or pounds. The majority had only Russian currency, called Denikin or Don money, and this even in small quantities. Very little was given in exchange for these rubles, printed in Rostov.

## In a Mouse Trap

A ticket to Constantinople, which in pre-war days cost about 100 rubles, was

worth 50,000 rubles now. And how much was needed in order to live abroad with a family? About a million, in rubles! It was a real mouse trap—the Bolsheviks in the rear, and in front the unattainable foreign countries! There was nowhere to go. It was here that the British came to the rescue. They organized an evacuation, reminiscent of the ancient migration of nations, by its extent. No one knows the exact number of people who left South Russia, but it was certainly many tens of thousands.

The British themselves evacuated not less than 30,000. A free passage was given them, and the destitute people were promised a billet in the common room. It was a great service, more used to give than to take, had to accept it. Men of free professions, accustomed to live upon their earnings, often very large, were amongst those evacuated.

## British Extend Aid

Only quite lately these still had a position, work, and were self-reliant, knowing that their families were provided for. Historical events, however, had swept all this aside. Strength, skill, stubbornness, knowledge and ability became useless. This had to be acknowledged and the hand of help—extended by the British—accepted. The cup of humiliation of a half-voluntary emigration had to be drunk to the dregs.

Most of the refugees in the boat which was leaving Novorossysk came from the north—Petrograd, Moscow—from that "real Russia" which had for centuries been the center of Russian power and Russian culture. At the time of separation, even the semi-colonial, alien Novorossysk, was still a portion of Russia, and to leave it seemed not only difficult but painful!

On the deck of the steamer stood a woman still young, holding a small child in her arms. She was plainly, almost poorly dressed in a knitted jumper with a knitted woolen cap on her head. A little gray hood was at her head.

## A Grand Duchess In Exile

In England this woman might have passed for a workingman's wife in her everyday clothes. But in Russia, where everybody has become poor, where the price of clothes has risen from tens or hundreds to tens of thousands of rubles, it has long ago ceased to be the custom of determining people's official standing by the condition of their clothes.

There, on board a British steamer carrying destitute Russians, stood the youngest sister of the former Tsar, the Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna. The Bolsheviks had exterminated almost the entire Romanoff family. The surviving members of the Romanoff family escaped abroad, but Olga Alexandrovna clung to Russia to the last; she would not escape, would not forsake her motherland.

During the war with Germany the Grand Duchess worked as a Red Cross nurse, later, marrying one of the officers whom she had nursed. Tragic events were then already looming over Russia, and no one took much notice of this marriage, which in a less democratic country would certainly have filled the press with a torrent of unceremonious details and comments.

Having become the wife of a private man, the Tsar's sister led a quiet,

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secluded life. During the revolution they lived as ordinary farmers on a small farm in the Kuban. From time to time they were compelled to move their residence for safety's sake. Devoted friends frequently urged Olga Alexandrovna to go abroad, but she, like many other Russians, was prevented from doing so by her passionate love for her country and the still unquenched hope that maybe the revolutionary tempest would die out and the Russian people settle down once more to a life of constructive and intelligent work, wherein each could find a place.

## Equanimity and Simplicity

Like the majority of educated Russian women, which were overwhelmed by the revolutionary cataclysm, one of the last of the Romanoffs accepted her fate with extraordinary equanimity and simplicity, without complaint and almost smilingly.

The steamer was bound for Constantinople. The first impression of Olga Alexandrovna's extraordinary simplicity only became enhanced during the voyage. She shared in the common life of the refugees, herself went down to the kitchen with a little saucepan to obtain from the cook hot water or porridge for the children. The only difference in her case was that she had been allotted a cabin instead of being put in the hold.

Down in the hold, among portmanteaux, hampers, spread out blankets, and pillows, one came across the most diverse representatives of non-Bolshevik Russia. A professor of history cautiously carried a candelion of hot broth down the gangway. The wife of an assistant minister was spreading a fur coat on the floor as a bed for her two merry-faced boys. On a bench in a dark corner loomed the large, impressive figure of a man, whose name and likeness were familiar to all Russia, the last president of the State Duma, M. V. Rodsianko.

## Warning the Monarch

This same Mr. Rodsianko had, on the eve of the revolution, sent imploring telegrams to the Tsar, warning the monarch that "the dynasty was in danger."

Who knows what might have been the turn of the wheel of history had Nicholas II been capable of hearkening to the voices of such honest patriots as Mr. Rodsianko. Had the Tsar trusted the State Duma—who knows if his sister Olga and hundreds of thousands of Russian people would then have been faced with the bitter lot of becoming wanderers over the face of the earth.

Thorny and bitter was the path trodden by the Russian refugees, even where they were sustained by the liberal assistance of the British Government. And this assistance falls only to the lot of a comparative few; while others, abandoned to their lot, found themselves in foreign lands without means, without work, and without any organized support.

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OF STRIKE IN INDIAPolice Fired on Steel Strikers in  
Self-Defense—Workers Ac-  
cept Increased Pay OfferedBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—An official account of the strike at the works of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., at Jamshedpur is published by the government of Behar and Orissa, and makes very interesting reading. The attitude of the strikers remained quite orderly for some time, when a meeting was held and strong inflammatory speeches were made; and on the same evening determined efforts were made to prevent workmen who had already resumed work from entering. Strong pickets assembled at the gates of the works.

Throughout the night large armed mobs patrolled the town and by 4 a. m. the next morning a considerable body of strikers had collected outside the main gate, and drove back by force all those workmen who tried to enter. The lorries conveying the workers and the police guard were heavily stoned, and the strikers would listen to no reason or persuasion, but maintained the same attitude, viz: (1) They would not leave the company's service. (2) They would not return to work unless they received a 50 per cent increase in pay. (3) They would not allow any Indian to work while the strike was in progress. (4) They would not vacate their position until those already working were brought out.

The authorities pointed out the illegality of their action and warned them that if they did not disperse force would have to be used, and they ultimately dispersed. Next morning, however, an attempt was made to wreck the railway line and mounted police were dispatched to arrest the offenders. Forty or fifty men were arrested, but a large crowd rapidly collected and surrounded the police detachment and eventually attacked them.

## Prisoners Escaped

Owing to the determined character of the attack it was found impossible to detain the prisoners, who escaped into the crowd. The police then began to retire, but were hard pressed by the mob, and after several warnings the order was given to fire. The mob, however, continued to press on and there was grave danger that it

might break into the works. The strikers were extremely violent and threatened the European authorities in charge. Mr. Scott, the deputy commissioner, rode forward and succeeded in bringing the mob to a standstill, and finally persuaded them to disperse and take their wounded to the hospital. In all about 100 shots were fired, five strikers were fatally injured and about 23 were wounded.

The collision marked the end of the attempts at active intimidation and on the following day men began to return to the works in considerable numbers. Evidence was obtained that some of the Punjab and up-country men had organized something approaching a reign of terror among the villagers, threatening to beat those who returned to work and to destroy their houses. Confidence in the ability of the authorities to protect those willing to work was now restored, and the number of those who returned was greater than the management could deal with.

## Workers Return

The directors arrived at Jamshedpur and announced that if the strikers returned to work by an appointed date their decision would be stated immediately. On the day appointed practically all the men resumed work spontaneously and the directors' decision was published. All men drawing 50 rupees and less would receive a 25 per cent permanent increase in lieu of 10 per cent bonus, while those drawing over 50 rupees would receive a permanent increase of 20 per cent. Other demands would be carefully considered and the decision announced in a month. This was apparently accepted as satisfactory and the whole place became quiet.

It will be seen from this narrative that the firing had no connection whatever with the objection raised by the strikers as to the conveyance of willing workers by lorries. No attempt whatever was made at any time to compel anyone to work who was not willing to do so; on the contrary the violence was on the side of the strikers, who forcibly prevented the entrance of willing men into the works. When the police were at last compelled to fire on the strikers, they did so only in self-defense when attacked by a large and angry mob.

## WORKING OF TASMANIAN MINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania.—Mining of iron ore in Tasmania, of which there are enormous deposits, has been one of the neglected industries, but recently

23 leases for iron have been taken up in the mountainous regions to the northwest of Zeehan on the west coast of the island. The leases cover several strong bodies of magnetite of exceptionally good quality. The ore is easy of access, and can be cheaply mined and railed, or with the aid of electricity, which will shortly be available in the district from the government's hydro-electric works, can be smelted on the spot.

## STUDENTS FAVOR PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, England.—At a recent largely attended meeting of the Birmingham University Political Union and Debating Society, the following resolution was passed by a large majority: "That, economically and morally, the prohibition of the common sale of alcoholic liquors and beverages in this country is most desirable. The means by which this reform must be obtained will be by an act of Parliament granting local option in given areas on the lines of the Scottish Temperance Act of 1913, which comes into force in June."

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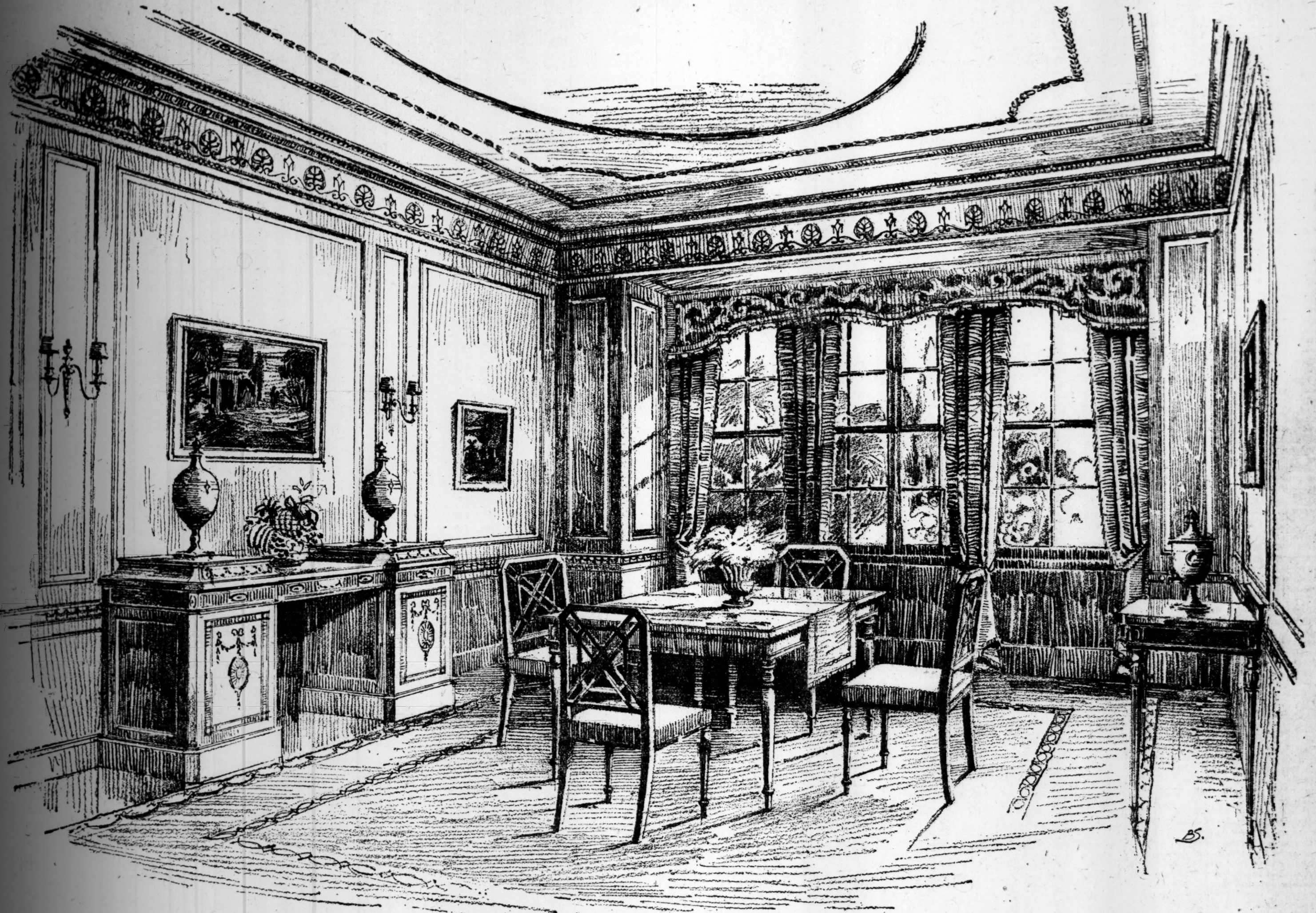
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## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE



The Simple Dignified Designs of the Brothers Adam Make a Very Livable Dining Room

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Sweaters—and Variations

No longer is the sweater merely a warm garment to be worn when one is outdoors; this spring it is seen in new guise, and so attractive are some of the new designs that it is sometimes possible to substitute a so-called sweater for a blouse.

One of the most popular of these new sweaters is also very attractive. It is of three-quarter length, the bottom part of the skirt being of long silk fringe. There is a narrow circle of twisted threads, ending in a silken ball, and the sweater itself very straight and plain in pattern, much like the popular chemise dresses. The neck is round, and edged with a narrow, conventionalized design coming nearly to the waist. The sleeves are short, and the cuffs are edged with a design similar to that edging the neck. In black and white this sweater is most effective, and when worn with a plaited skirt of white crepe or crepe de Chine it makes a most effective costume.

Unusually pretty is a blouse sweater in terra cotta, which is almost a flame color, and is most attractive. It comes only to the waist line, fastens on the shoulder, and has a sash which comes around the waist from the back and ties on one side. The neck is round, and the sleeves come just below the elbow; the only trimming is a woven pattern of interesting design.

Long fringe, sometimes long enough to reach almost from the waist to the knees or somewhat below, is a notable feature of these new sweaters. Flared designs are frequently used, some of the sweaters being patterned all over, others using the flared pattern only as trimming. Silk is more popular as a material than cotton, and while the light weight woolen sweaters will of course be much worn this summer, the silk ones are more popular. Waist length sweaters are more popular just at present than are the longer ones of yarn, and nearly all of these have wide sashes coming around from the back almost in surplice effect. Nothing is smarter for wear with these sweaters than a plaited skirt of soft fabric; Georgettes, crepe, soft satin—all are very good, and white is more attractive than are colors. The old theory that sports clothes must be stiff and ugly has long since been done away with, and this season sports clothes promise to be softer and more

attractive than ever before. Nor can anyone dispute that the skirt of finely plaited crepe de Chine is much more becoming than that of stiff white duck. Of course, it is not so practical, yet such skirts as these well repay even a little care, and a good quality of crepe de Chine or Georgette will stand much laundering and replaiting.

The sports blouse, which fits in so nicely with the new development in sweaters, has also adapted itself to new materials. And the smock has come into this general new development also, offering its designs. Very smart indeed are the newest smocks, made of white Georgette or crepe de Chine, and embroidered in bright-colored wools. Sometimes instead of wool embroidery, figures are cut from solid bands of such embroidery and applied on the blouse. This effective trimming is used in bands about the necks and bottom edges of the blouses. And as a matter of fact, these are really not smocks at all, but rather the over-blouses, which have proved so popular this last winter, made slightly looser at the waistline so that they are almost as loose as smocks.

The really beautiful silk scarfs which were worn last autumn and early this spring are worn again with plain-colored silk sweaters; those having Roman-striped edges and a plain background are among the most effective. Instead of wearing a sweater merely for comfort, we have come to demand for it the accessories which make it both more attractive and more comfortable; consequently, the sweater which is of itself unadorned now has a scarf to harmonize with its coloring, and as a rule the hat worn with it has been designed with it in mind.

The wide woolen scarfs are still popular also; with motoring becoming more popular as the weather grows warmer, they are much in demand. It is wisest if one is buying such a scarf to choose one that is wide enough to be worn comfortably; the narrower ones slip off one's shoulders and are rather difficult to adjust so that they can be worn comfortably. The very wide scarfs of camel's hair or angora are among the most satisfactory; their pale tan coloring is good with any other color, and they are very light in weight and very warm. Also, they can be folded up so that they occupy but little space, and this is a point much in their favor when one wishes to take extra wraps on a trip and has not much room in which to put them.

## A Livable Dining Room

In the decoration of this Adam dining room has been introduced a scheme of color modern in feeling, therefore more interesting, since the beauty of which is its real raison d'être.

These colors, all pale blue, were not used at the time of the Brothers Adam—the colors then used were grays, greens and blue and rose.

The Adams drew most of their inspiration from classic sources and the introduction of graceful Pompeian decorations brought about a decidedly new type of English furniture.

A vast amount of satinwood was used and such painters as Angelico Kaufman lent their artistry to the decoration of chairs and commodes—deemed it not beneath their dignity to perform such works. On this room the walls have been painted a warm café-au-lait and the floor is carpeted in a soft walnut color.

The plaster ceiling is cream color and the relief touched here and there with gold. The furniture is of mahogany finished a deep brown and blends perfectly with the floor and walls. At the windows we had hung heavy draperies of Chinese yellow velvet with valances of heliotrope and yellow brocade.

A connecting note is brought about in the chair seats of heliotrope velvet.

Balance is obtained by the use on the walls of Italian landscapes in black and gold frames, and charming fixtures of gilded carved wood with heliotrope silk shades complete an unusual interior of interest and refinement.

## All Bright and Shining

Nickel, brass and copper—all metal fixtures in fact—are beautiful only when they are bright and shining with cleanliness. All metal-cleaning takes time, so in planning the new house, eliminate metal fixtures, as far as possible, and you will find that you have saved yourself a lot of extra work. When glass, porcelain or china may be substituted, as in door knobs, bathroom taps, etc., it would be a good idea to use one of these substitutes. Not long ago it was believed that the housekeeper was greatly helped when metal surfaces were lacquered or protected by a coat of especially made

white varnish. Time proves her only a little better off, for once this coat wears away her troubles begin, and to remove it when partly worn spells more labor.

It is not possible to take much drudgery out of metal-cleaning but one way is to use a silver polishing cloth as a duster. Carry your silver polish and cloth in one of your apron pockets and when dusting your furniture give a daily rub to your metal pieces in the rooms. This will save a lot of extra rubbing and polishing. You should go over the metal fixtures in the bathroom in the same way. Of course, in some localities it is very difficult to keep metals from becoming tarnished and discolored.

The tools of this trade of metal-cleaning are simple enough. Keep on hand the polishing cloth described above. There are quite a number on the market, and any one of them is suitable. You will use it more than any other thing. It is not suitable on the bathroom fixtures, where the cloth itself could become moistened, but you can use it on pipes and cocks that have been shut tight.

To remove rust spots from range and the more strenuous "make clean" you will need a steel wool Nos. 0 and 1 sizes. This will remove dirt, tarnish or lacquer from lighting fixtures. A package of rotten stone, which is of the finer forms of friction powders; a can or bottle of any good metal polish of the acid, naphtha or ammonia variety—all of these are useful in obtaining quick results. A small bottle of oil to use with the rotten stone or any furniture polish will have its place. You should have upon your cleaning shelf plenty of friction soap, plenty of pieces of knitted underwear cut in uniform sizes and a cotton glove. There should be no lint on your cleaning cloths.

The metal-cleaning to be done upstairs consists of toilet articles, picture frames and occasionally, there must be treated the brass bed. These beds are always protected with lacquer, and if each day they have been rubbed with the polishing cloth they will last and look well for years, the lacquer preserved, but beds are especially apt to receive a knock from another piece of furniture, and each scratch and knock means a marring of the beautiful, satiny sheen.

There is only one way for the housewife, and that is to renew it. Hereofore they sent beds to the factory to have lacquer removed, but this is too expensive. If you wish to do it your-

self, do it this way: First you should put on a cotton or dogskin glove, and if the latter, wear a large one. Take a generous wad of steel wool, No. 1; but do not try to work with less than a whole package. Use metal polish and scrub until you have removed the lacquer. Do only a small section at a time, because just as soon as you have removed the lacquer and obtained an even polish on the metal, it should be washed off with soap and water and dried, then given a rubbing with rotonstone and then the oil polish. This will bring back the beautiful sheen of the brass.

## The Handy Vacuum Cleaner

All vacuum cleaners look charming and shiny and all seem very perfect in the shop. And they all do their stunts beautifully as the skilled operator thrillingly draws designs in the floor or bicarbonate (clean, unclinging dirt) on the carpet. So the only thing to do is to try it in your own home, under your own special conditions, and see that it gets under your furniture, removes threads, hair, dust, matches, and other substances with the least possible noise and effort.

It must be light weight, easy to operate, and economical and durable. There is nothing so hard to remove as "natural born dirt." It becomes imbedded in the carpet, and it takes force to remove it and the sort of force that will not destroy.

In our homes we have on our floors woolen or grass fabrics; rugs large and small, carpets, grass rugs and matings. The carpets or rugs may have a long nap loosely woven (Chinese), Axminster, Wilton, velvet, chenille, or the pile in loops (Brussels), or just woven threads such as ingrain without any nap or pile. Grass rugs (Cres, etc.) and matting are of this kind.

It is easily understood that as the carpet or flooring is walked on, the dust becomes deeply imbedded and gets tangled up in the fibers, and that surface sweeping never can take out the dust, but each carpet has to be sent to the cleaners to restore its color, etc.

the room. Therefore the cleaning is reduced on the upper regions if the floor is really cleaned.

Of all dirt, considering the surface dust not walked on that blows in on our clothing, etc., litter, threads, hair, lint, bits of paper, imbedded dirt, grit tracked in and entangling itself in the carpet, the worst of these, of course, is hair, lint and grit. These are hard to remove, but they must lint, bits of paper, imbedded dirt, grit which is the destructive agent in dirt. In the oriental regions, where the street shoes are left on the doorstep, the vacuum cleaner might seem useless.

The carpet doesn't wear out so much from the top as it does by being cut from the roots by the stamping in of the cutting grit.

And so to have the cleaner that really functions, every machine must be constructed so that it can be easily taken apart and adjusted.

The portable cleaners are divisible into three classes:

1. Using air only as a cleaning agent.
2. Using air plus a brush.
3. Using air plus beating and sweeping brush.

In this class are the tank machines having vacuum pumps as well as fans, single or multiple (many fans mounted on the motor shaft) and the small fan portables.

## Custard

For your luncheon, make a custard; First, take two cups milk. Pour them on three beaten egg yolks. Stir till fine as silk; Add three tablespoons of sugar. Beat your egg whites—three. Flavor with some drops of vanilla. And 'twill tempting be; Pour in earthen dish and place in Water, in a pan, And until it's firm you bake it 'Flowly as you can.

## 2 BROOMS IN 1

That's THE LEE BROOM—one of the best brooms that money can buy. Two brands, ZEDA LEE and DAISY LEE. Improved construction allows sewing to be cut—gives twice the wear. Bristles finished handle: protected should LEE BROOM by name. It assures you quality. You'll realize economy too.

LEE BROOM & DUSTER COMPANY  
Boston, Mass. LINCOLN, N.E. Davenport, Ia.

## Have You Tried These Fillings for Sandwiches

An excellent and quite unusual filling for sandwiches, whether they are composed of brown or white bread, can be made of chopped olives mixed with cream cheese. If the cheese is very stiff a few drops of milk may be added, but the filling should not be too moist.

When something a little more substantial is required, a very good filling may be made with a little of the best part of a boiled tongue, passed twice through the mincer, and mixed into a thick paste to which a few chopped olives may be added. This is best as a filling for brown-bread sandwiches. To insure success in cutting sandwiches the bread should be one day old, the knife very sharp, and the butter not over stiff, although quite firm. The use of a pastry cutter, instead of a knife, adds very much to the effect, though it means cutting to waste to a small extent.

## The New Art of Dress

When some particularly unattractive aspect of your "dress problem" arises, remember that other discriminating women have removed this problem permanently from their experience by wearing a Bertha Holley slip, undergarment and overgarment.

These three garments make use of a new idea of dress design so remarkable, yet so simple, that you will wonder why it was not discovered years ago. Write for booklet.

BERTHA HOLLEY  
4 West Forty-ninth Street  
New York City

## VEGEX

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Entirely Vegetable

Used by noted Chefs and Cooks for the making of many delicious dishes. Sample and literature free upon request.

2 oz. jar...\$ .35 8 oz. jar...\$1.10  
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702 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FURTHER RISE IN  
LIBERTY BONDS

Substantial Recovery Takes Place  
This Week From the Recent  
Low Record Prices—Become  
Attractive to Investors

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The recovery in Liberty bonds from their low prices of last week when they sold at their record lows has been equally as sharp as their recent decline when \$125,000,000 were thrown upon the market in a single week. Liberty bonds have now recovered from 1.70 to 5.50 points.

One does not need to turn to artificial or technical reasons for this advance. The very cheapness of the bonds is sufficient answer. As soon as a bond of the United States sells to return more than 6 per cent it is sure to find more buyers than sellers and the price is bound to advance.

During 1919 and for the first four months of this year industrial borrowing broke all records. If the needs of the industries for working capital have been largely satisfied, the demand for new money should materially fall off in the future and thus relieve the strain on credits. Big companies would then be less inclined to sell their Liberty bonds as a means of raising money than to borrow at going rates. The whole bond market would tend to advance in response to cheaper money.

The appended table shows the rise in the war bonds since the close Wednesday and from the year's lows:

NEW YORK, New York.—A good deal of present buying of Liberty bonds, which is causing a sharp upturn in prices, comes from the west. This, bankers say, is the result of the realization by the great mass of small investors throughout the country of the wonderful opportunity now offered in these securities. They point to this factor as a hopeful sign, because a movement of this kind is likely to be maintained, at least for some time.

"Of course," said a banker, "there may come some selling of large lots of bonds by institutions which the market is not able to bear without some recessions. But so long as a widespread buying movement exists among even small investors, the Liberty bond market may be expected to display a certain resiliency in which prices will always recover. It is this sort of buying which will, in time, bring the bonds back to par."

In the Liberty bond market there were reports that the government was in the market with supporting orders. But this could not be confirmed. It is difficult to trace evidences of government buying now, with the War Finance Corporation out of the market. Nevertheless it is believed the government is not now purchasing any bonds. For one thing, it has not got the money to spare.

It may be mentioned incidentally that at the end of this month the United States Treasury will show a further large amount of Liberty bonds redeemed, and this may lead to supposition that the government has been operating the sinking fund to a large extent. The reason, however, will be that the Treasury will be taking over, technically, from the War Finance Corporation certain bonds the latter had acquired in the open market, the bond purchasing year of which ended during May. The sinking fund year of the third issue of 4½s expired May 9. It was expected some time ago that

nearly \$200,000,000 of this issue would be retired during the current bond purchase year.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	134	137	134	134½
Am Car & Pdry	134	137	134	134½
Am Coal	134	137	134	134½
Am Loco	134	137	134	134½
Am Smelters	134	137	134	134½
Am Sugar	134	137	134	134½
Am Tel & Tel	134	137	134	134½
Am Woolen	134	137	134	134½
Anacosta	134	137	134	134½
Atchafalaya	134	137	134	134½
Atchafalaya W I	134	137	134	134½
B & O	134	137	134	134½
Beth Steel	134	137	134	134½
Can Pac	134	137	134	134½
Can Leather	134	137	134	134½
Chandler	134	137	134	134½
Chic M & St P	134	137	134	134½
Chic R I & Pac	134	137	134	134½
Chino	134	137	134	134½
Corn Prods	134	137	134	134½
Crucible Steel	134	137	134	134½
Cuba Cane Sug	134	137	134	134½
Cuba C Sug pfd	134	137	134	134½
End-Johnson	134	137	134	134½
Gen Electric	134	137	134	134½
Gen Motors	134	137	134	134½
Goodrich	134	137	134	134½
Int Paper	134	137	134	134½
Inspiration	134	137	134	134½
Kennecott	134	137	134	134½
Marine	134	137	134	134½
do pfd	134	137	134	134½
Mex Pet	134	137	134	134½
Midvale	134	137	134	134½
Mo Pacific	134	137	134	134½
N Y Central	134	137	134	134½
N Y N H & H	134	137	134	134½
No Pacific	134	137	134	134½
Pan Am Pet	134	137	134	134½
do B	134	137	134	134½
Penn	134	137	134	134½
Stearns	134	137	134	134½
Punta Al Rug	134	137	134	134½
Reading	134	137	134	134½
Rep Iron & Steel	134	137	134	134½
Roy Ind of N Y	134	137	134	134½
Singular	134	137	134	134½
So Pac	134	137	134	134½
Studebaker	134	137	134	134½
Texas Co	134	137	134	134½
Texas & Pacific	134	137	134	134½
Trans Oil	134	137	134	134½
Union Pac	134	137	134	134½
U S Rubber	134	137	134	134½
U S Realty	134	137	134	134½
U S Steel	134	137	134	134½
Utah Copper	134	137	134	134½
Westinghouse	134	137	134	134½
Willamette	134	137	134	134½
Worthington	134	137	134	134½

Ex-dividend.  
Total sales \$24,800 shares.

LIBERTY BONDS				
	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3½s	91.48	91.70	91.46	91.60
Lib 1st 4s	85.60	85.60	85.60	86.30
Lib 2d 4s	85.96	86.10	85.96	86.00
Lib 1st 4½s	86.96	87.88	86.96	87.10
Lib 2d 4½s	86.40	86.60	86.40	86.10
Lib 3d 4½s	90.10	90.98	90.00	90.66
Lib 4th 4½s	86.20	87.20	86.14	87.10
Vict 4½s	96.28	96.40	96.10	96.10
Vict 3½s	96.20	96.38	96.12	96.12



## DANUBE NAVIGATION HELPED BY ALLIES

After the Armistice Full Control of All Shipping Was Placed Under British Admiral Who Evolved Order Out of Chaos

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—When the allied armies arrived at the Danube from Salonika in December, 1918, the whole of the navigation on the river was disorganized and even non-existent in the sections without the control of the enemy. The centralized and coordinated river service brought into being since 1915 by the Central Transport League, which had absorbed under military control the bulk of the river shipping, had disappeared. The flight from Serbia and the revolution in Hungary had made any attempt at a resumption of the original services by the original steamship companies impossible. The river was covered by barges and steamers abandoned by their officers and crews and left at the mercy of the first comer.

No fewer than 700 laden barges were thus abandoned between Belgrade and Hajia. There was urgent need for an immediate organization of the movement on the river, both for military and general purposes. General D'Esperey, the allied Commander-in-Chief, issued an order in Salonika on November 6 by which the "Commandement de la Navigation du Danube" was placed under Admiral Troubridge.

The powers given were sweeping and placed all the material on the river under the absolute disposal of this officer, who was directly under the Commander-in-Chief. General D'Esperey's prime object was to insure that any military operations necessary to an advance of the allied armies should be efficiently carried out, and that transports on the only sure and open line of communication, which the enemy could not destroy, should be organized. His object was military, but the powers, given to Admiral Troubridge, covered also all other navigation—the only possible limitations in scope being in his energy and insight. Accepting the command, the Admiral left for Belgrade, arriving there on November 11, accompanied by only one officer.

### All Railways Destroyed

He found Belgrade starving, without coal, and with little hope as the rest of the country. All the railways were destroyed and the allied troops, far ahead of their transports, were in a very precarious position. The river was completely disorganized and there was only one small passenger steamer in motion. The officers and crew available were all of enemy origin, inspired with mistrust. In this attitude they were encouraged by the representatives of the enemy command. The situation was very difficult. The need of transportation was more than urgent if the armies were not to starve and the river population be driven into Bolshevism, already raising its head in Hungary. There was no money available and no staff; no adequate support from anywhere. It was at once apparent that what was required was autocratic authority which nobody could dispute and a utilization of the basic fact, that the men employed on the vessels had a stronger Danube nationality than national, and that to them, the fate of their vessels was more than the fall of a government in their native land. Gradually they realized that the new command meant the reawakening of the river life and that as long as they worked efficiently, there was no difference made between enemy and allied seamen. The local organizations of the steamship companies were prevented from creating unrest, and all vessels were paid from the command and anyone accepting his pay from his former employers was instantly dismissed.

### Normal Transport Essential

The Serbian Shipping Company had never had a serious organization capable of dealing with so large a problem and it was, therefore, necessary to improvise an administrative staff. While military transport was never neglected, the Admiral realized that the reestablishment of the normal movement of passengers and goods on the river, was the essential point on which the peace of the countries rested. Therefore the Danube command became largely a non-military organization, which was, however, only made possible because of the military powers. These powers were moral rather than actual, since on the river there was no force to back them. It was a remarkable demonstration of the value of prestige and of the possibility of obtaining practical results by the application of British methods.

The months of organization and working of the river, had established in the minds of the whole river population, a respect and obedience for the British flag and for the British idea. In other words, the Danube command had established a common denominator of recognized authority all along the Danube and in the extraterritorial country situated between the banks of the river. This position was attained without any visible naval backing, the Danube flotillas only arriving when the organization was already in existence and then performing police duties only.

This influence was based mainly on the recognition by the command, that the duties of the Danube Commission comprised the service of steam vessels for transport and the victualling of the armies, to repatriate prisoners and to enable the population to resume normal life—a vital factor in the maintenance of law and order in

southeast Europe. Difficulties existed only to be surmounted.

A small credit from the Serbian Government, was never exhausted and was later returned to the Serbian treasury. The river navigation was made to pay its way and did so to such an extent, that, when handed over to the Serbian Government, some two and a half million crowns profit were also handed over exclusive of the return of the original credit.

A convention was concluded with the Tzecho-Slovak Government whose object was to secure the putting to work of the many vessels held in Budapest. It was the first attempt to secure through transport along the whole river, while taking into account the obstacles created by national differences. Although the convention never came into practical effect, it was reorganized and was utilized as a basis for through transport between the upper and lower river.

The military side of the command, apart from military transport, dealt with the carrying out of the naval clauses of the Hungarian armistice and the maintenance of military force on the Danube ready for eventualities. The development of navigation was never hindered by military orders, but only by coal shortage. Although it was possible to do many things, thanks to the military position, there was nothing military about the navigation.

The Danube command following its definite line, commenced to do in Budapest what it had done in Belgrade. The possibility of utilizing the existing companies made its task much easier. Traffic began to be resumed and coal was secured to the companies. The food blockade of Budapest by the Rumanians was broken up by the bringing in of food by the river. The officers of the Danube command, the monitors and motor launches were indefatigable in maintaining the inviolability of the international Danube and the White Ensign was recognized as typifying law and order all along the river. The Danube command introduced letters of the conduct and the use of the international flag for vessels passing from one state to another; the immediate result was a gratifying increase in the shipping movement, passenger and goods in Budapest.

The situation of today where Serbia and Rumania each possess strong naval units, is quite incompatible with freedom of transport and an international Danube. The former Austrian Hungarian units should be incorporated in the British police forces, being at the disposition of the Allies and admirably suited for patrol work. Under the Red Ensign and safeguarded by the White, the shipping of the Danube will rapidly develop and will utilize to a more adequate extent what is the only line of communication which can give 100 per cent of its capacity for the next 10 years.

## VILLAGE COUNCILS FORMED BY WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Not only in English towns are women leading the way to direct action as the outcome of direct thinking, but quite a number of villages are forming what are called women's village councils. By their means real representation of village women is breaking new ground in England and the result must eventually be for progress in every department of village life. The councils are non-party, undenominational, and voluntary. Their president must be working women elected by ballot, and she remains in office six months or a year, as the case may be, with a chance of reelection at the end of that period. These councils meet once a month to discuss housing questions, social amenities, and anything that will promote the good of the village communities. Already they are having a marked influence on the housing schemes in rural districts.

A women's village council formed in a Sussex village has been instrumental in bringing about the improvement of the machinery in a jam factory and a substantial increase in profit is hoped for this year. In another village, also in Sussex, the Women's Village Council has purchased a spinning wheel, after the president and hon. secretary visited the Horsham, hope later on to set up a hand loom in the village. Other councils have organized local industries in their villages, such as jam making, fruit bottling, and pickling, and so on, and have created a market of their own which has proved a valuable source of revenue. The women's village councils were formed when married women, whose husbands were in the army or navy, were rendered independent for the first time by receiving separation allowances during the war. This enabled them to act, not only with freedom from their husbands' anxiety of loss of work or credit, but with freedom for themselves. It altered their standpoint by giving them a valuable experience and also taught them that by acting in combination they could make money. Until village women are financially more independent of their men-folk they will only in rare cases be allowed freedom for development.

### RAPID WIRELESS TRANSMISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Recent long-range telegraphy experiments which have been made between Great Britain and the occupied part of Germany, indicate that in a short time it may be possible to transmit messages at the rate of 150 words per minute. It is stated that experiments in wireless telegraphy by officers employed at the signals experimental establishment at Woolwich have succeeded in transmitting messages over considerable distances at the speed of 100 words a minute and that very much greater speeds have been proved to be attainable.

## WIRELESS FLASH FOR SEA SIGNALS

Mr. Marconi by Means of Short Wireless Waves Sends Beams to Ships Enveloped in Fog

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Senator Marconi had recently the idea of establishing a sea laboratory to carry out wireless experiments that could not be made on land. Up to the present this privilege has been left to the governments, except in a few cases, in which important tests were accomplished on board liners while crossing the Atlantic. For instance, while on board the American liner, Philadelphia, Senator Marconi discovered the difference between day and night transmission, and on the Italian ship Principessa Mafalda, while voyaging between Genoa and Buenos Aires, new long-distance transmission records were created.

The small steam yacht Electra, which will sail shortly from Southampton, embodies this idea in its preliminary phase. It marks only a start, and not all the instrument necessary for carrying out experiments in the different directions of modern wireless developments could be fitted on board. The program of this cruise, which will last for eight or nine weeks, is consequently limited.

It is understood that Senator Marconi will make experiments on one or two definite points. He has been lately able to develop waves of an extreme shortness—of three or four meters—from a wireless transmitter of very considerable power. These short waves can be reflected in beams like light, and can be conveyed from the transmitting station by means of reflectors of a special mirror fitted in the receiving station. It is a searchlight without a light.

In a thick fog a ship fitted with that apparatus will receive on its rotating mirror a beam of light. The mirror will then automatically stop, indicating the direction from which the signal of the other ship is coming. There is no visibility and yet there is vision. If two apparatus exist at the two ends of the ship the angles formed by the inclination of the mirrors will give also the means for calculating how far off the transmitting station is. Once the other ship is exactly located, the direction in which she is moving and her speed are easily found. Then wireless telegraph and telephone come into play and collision is avoided.

These "short wave beams" have been transmitted so far up to a distance of 20 or 30 miles, and they mark one of the most striking developments of fog signals at sea. Experiments have been going on successfully at Carnarvon for some time. Senator Marconi will devote a great deal of his attention to this new development of wireless during his cruise, and he is confident that the apparatus will soon be ready for general use.

## HAS COMPULSORY ARBITRATION FAILED?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The Australian commissioner to the United States, H. Y. Braddon, became well-known to American business circles, and on his return to Australia his own countrymen honored him by electing him president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, meeting in conference in Sydney. Mr. Braddon's view, therefore, that after 20 years' experience compulsory arbitration in regard to industrial conditions has proved a complete failure, has received a hearing.

Addressing the Associated Chambers, Mr. Braddon said that the present system of compulsory arbitration engendered uncertainty and constant litigation which were fatal to business enterprise. It had split the industrial community into two hostile camps, so that the development of the necessary spirit of good will was practically impossible. Instead of discouraging or abolishing strikes, it had produced exactly the opposite effect.

Mr. Braddon considered that actual experience had shown that the law could not compel a union to fulfill its obligations, and in practice the big union pleased itself whether it would accept an award or strike in defiance of the law. He considered that the simplest method of adjustment between employer and employee was the piecework basis, assuming the rates to cover a fair living basis.

The new president proposed that there should be a conference of Australian leaders in the industrial world, representing Capital and Labor, with some selected political and legal persons. This conference should endeavor to agree upon a better system of adjusting industrial conditions. He considered that the following might reasonably form the basis for discussion:

The abolition of the existing compulsory arbitration machinery. The creation of the simplest type of effective impartial tribunal annually to fix the basic wage for the six states. To fix a clear line of demarcation between federal and state jurisdiction. The creation of councils or committees for each trade, consisting of employers and employees, frankly to discuss interests concerned, and, if possible, to agree upon (a) any additional wage above the basic line, if the circumstances of the trade fairly point that way; (b) mutual schemes, if trade reasonably lends itself to such; (c) any trouble or grievances as these arise, with some machinery for reaching finality in the event of a deadlock. The labor unit, the piecework basis.

# HOTELS AND RESORTS

## WESTERN

### A MOUNTAIN, SEASIDE AND LAKE RESORT

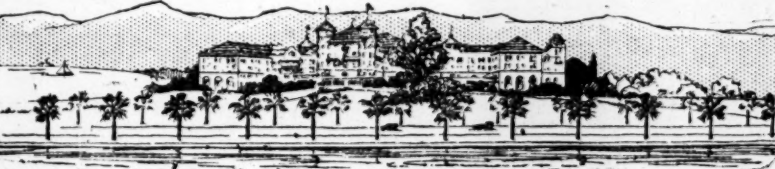


Is the Pacific Northwest in Summer

Are you thinking of European travel this summer? Why not see your homeland first?

Spend your vacation in the Pacific Northwest—Oregon, Washington, British Columbia. Climb its mountains; enjoy its streams; sail on its lakes and bays; bathe at its beaches; motor over its 15,000 miles of highways; or golf on its thirty-eight evergreen courses. Visit this charming region this summer and enjoy a perfect vacation.

Write for free illustrated Booklet to Herbert Cuthbert, Secretary, Pacific Northwest Tourist Association, 10, C. Smith Building, Seattle, Wash.



### The Ambassador-Santa Barbara

Sea Breezes—Write for Booklet C

Constant cool breezes make The Ambassador at Santa Barbara a favorite summer resort in California.

They will give you a taste for social life, boating, swimming, mountain climbing, golf, tennis and motoring—here "Where

the Mountains Meet the Sea."


The Ambassador Hotels System Ambassador, Santa Barbara; Ambassador, New York; Alexandria, Los Angeles; Ambassador, Los Angeles; Ambassador, Atlantic City.

The Hotels which make up the Ambassador Hotels System are not surpassed in elegance and delightful service de luxe by any other hotel in the world.



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PORTLAND, ORE.

R. W. PRICE, Manager  
New and Strictly Fireproof  
American Plan



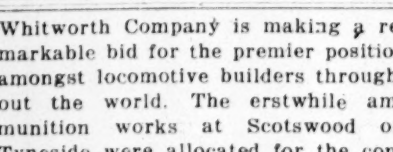
**Chancellor Hotel**  
Powell and Post at Union Square  
SAN FRANCISCO

Absolutely Fireproof  
Rates: One person \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.50  
Two persons (Twin Beds) \$4.00 and \$4.50  
Weekly American and European Rates on Request. Write for Folder  
JOSEPH CAHEN, Manager



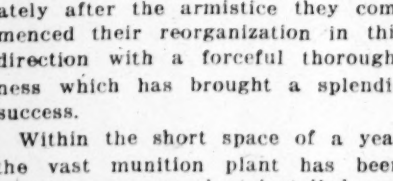
**Hotel Lighthouse**  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

A. R. JAQUITH, Manager

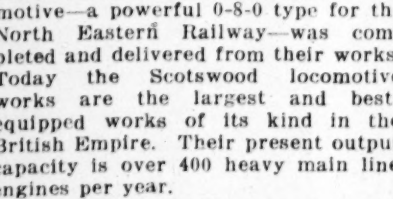


**THE FIELDING HOTEL**  
Geary and Mason Sts.  
SAN FRANCISCO

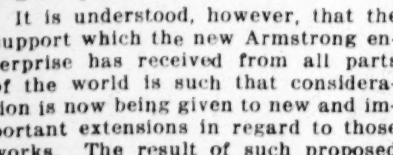
Absolutely Fire Proof  
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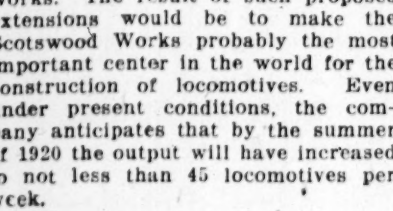
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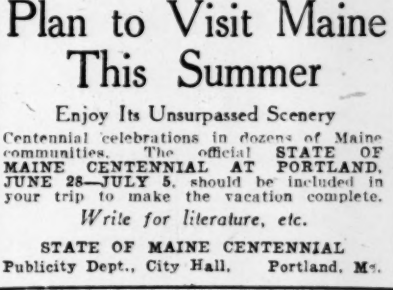


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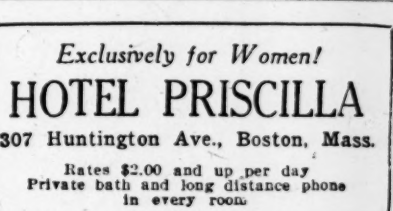
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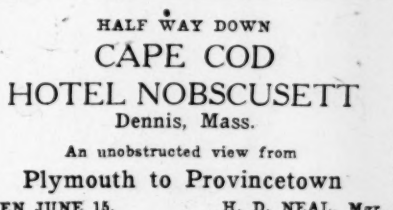
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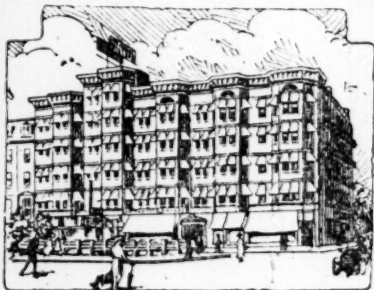
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Year	Winner	Points
1875	Princeton	25
1876	Columbia	20
1877	Columbia	25
1878	Columbia	25
1879	Harvard	20
1880	Harvard	21
1881	Harvard	21
1882	Harvard	41
1883	Harvard	41
1884	Harvard	25
1885	Harvard	25
1886	Harvard	28
1887	Harvard	47
1888	Harvard	47
1889	Yale	47
1890	Harvard	50
1891	Harvard	50
1892	Harvard	46
1893	Harvard	46
1894	Yale	47 1/2
1895	Yale	37
1896	Yale	30
1897	Pennsylvania	18
1898	Pennsylvania	24
1899	Pennsylvania	50 1/2
1900	Pennsylvania	57
1901	Pennsylvania	38
1902	Harvard	27 1/2
1903	Harvard	44
1904	Yale	30 1/2
1905	Yale	24 1/2
1906	Yale	24 1/2
1907	Cornell	30 1/2
1908	Cornell	23
1909	Pennsylvania	34
1910	Harvard	20 1-10
1911	Pennsylvania	27 1/2
1912	Cornell	50 1/2
1913	Pennsylvania	28
1914	Pennsylvania	24
1915	Cornell	43 1/2
1916	Cornell	45 1/2
1917	No meet	
1918	Cornell	47
1919	Cornell	59 1/2

\*Harvard's cup. Yale's cup. Cornell's cup.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

## PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania

The forty-fourth annual championship track and field meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America will take place at Franklin Field today and tomorrow under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania.

With all of the leading college athletes of the east and the best of the University of California and Leland Stanford Junior University athletes entered, the competition is expected to be of the highest class. Cornell University has held the team championship since 1914. The Red and White has four victories to its credit on the five-year trophy which was offered in 1915 and another victory this year will give it permanent possession. Harvard, Yale, and Cornell have each won one of these trophies outright. That Cornell is going to find it very difficult defending its title is the opinion of those who have studied the work of the various athletes closely. University of Pennsylvania defeated Cornell in their dual meet and the former is picked by many to win the big title this year. With clean-cut victories over Yale and Harvard, Princeton University appears to be in line for honors, this being the first time Princeton has appeared to be a very strong contender since 1876, when the Tigers won the first championship ever held. Dartmouth College is another entrant that will bear watching, although the Green does not appear strong enough to take the title. For the first time in years, the University of Michigan will not take part, the Wolverines withdrawing because Capt. C. E. Johnson, their star athlete, is unable to compete.

Despite the fact that the present records for the various events are very close to world-record marks, there are one or two which are due to be closely pressed this year if conditions are of the best. M. M. Kirksey of Leland Stanford Junior University won the 100-yard dash in the Pacific Coast Conference championship meet May 15 in 9.4-5s, which is the intercollegiate record for this event. R. L. Templeton, also of Stanford, won the running high jump at this meet with a height of 6ft. 4 1/2-in., which is only a fraction of an inch lower than the present intercollegiate mark. J. W. Merchant of California is credited with throwing the hammer 166ft., which is better than the present intercollegiate record and he is reported to have done 24ft. 6 1/2-in. in the running broad jump, which is better than the present record. Only one record was broken in 1919 and that was the two-mile run. The records follow:

## 100-Yard Dash—9.4s.

R. J. Wofers, 1896, Georgetown

R. C. Craig, 1911, Michigan

J. E. Patterson, 1919, Pennsylvania

## 220-Yard Dash—21 1/2s.

R. J. Wofers, 1896, Georgetown

R. C. Craig, 1911, Michigan

D. P. Lippincott, 1913, Pennsylvania

## 440-Yard Dash—47 1/2s.

J. E. Meredith, 1916, Pennsylvania

J. E. Meredith, 1916, Pennsylvania

## 880-Yard Run—1m. 55s.

J. E. Meredith, 1916, Pennsylvania

J. E. Meredith, 1916, Pennsylvania

## One-Mile Run—4m. 14 1/2s.

J. P. Jones, 1913, Cornell

J. P. Jones, 1913, Cornell

## Two-Mile Run—9m. 25 1/2s.

L. C. Dwyer, 1913, Cornell

L. C. Dwyer, 1913, Cornell

## 100-Yard Hurdles—14s.

F. L. Murray, 1916, Stanford

F. L. Murray, 1916, Stanford

## 220-Yard Hurdles—23 1/2s.

A. C. Kraenzlein, 1898, Pennsylvania

A. C. Kraenzlein, 1898, Pennsylvania

## Running High Jump—6ft. 4 1/2-in.

W. M. Oler Jr., 1915, Yale

W. M. Oler Jr., 1915, Yale

## Running Broad Jump—24ft. 6 1/2-in.

A. C. Kraenzlein, 1898, Pennsylvania

A. C. Kraenzlein, 1898, Pennsylvania

## Pole Vault—13ft. 11-in.

H. A. Gardner, 1912, Yale

H. A. Gardner, 1912, Yale

## 16-Pound Shot—48ft. 10 1/2-in.

H. A. Gardner, 1912, Yale

H. A. Gardner, 1912, Yale

## 16-Pound Hammer—165ft. 9 1/2-in.

H. A. Gardner, 1912, Yale

H. A. Gardner, 1912, Yale

## CLEVELAND AND BOSTON ARE TIED

Red Sox' Defeat by Fast-Going New Yorkers Creates a Deadlock at the Top of the League

## AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDINGS

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Boston	21	10	.677
Cleveland	21	10	.677
Chicago	18	14	.563
New York	18	14	.563
Washington	15	16	.484
St. Louis	12	18	.400
Philadelphia	12	20	.375
Detroit	8	22	.268

## RESULTS THURSDAY

New York 6, Boston 1.

Chicago 6, Philadelphia 1.

## GAMES TODAY

New York at Boston.

Washington at Philadelphia.

Chicago at Cleveland.

Detroit at St. Louis.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

## BOSTON, Massachusetts

A tie exists for the leadership of the American League as a result of the Boston club's defeat in the first game of its series here yesterday with the New York Highlanders.

Cleveland, which had no contest scheduled, boasts a record of games won and lost equal to that of the Red Sox, and for a few days at least the leadership will hang in the balance.

Tris Speaker's club opens a series today with the Chicago White Sox, and the conflict between the four leading teams will be watched with especial interest.

Chicago, which defeated Philadelphia by the same score with which the Highlanders won at Boston, kept its hold on third place, but the position is still in doubt. The Athletics consequently slumped a half game in their effort to climb into sixth place.

## NEW YORK DEFEATS RED SOX

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston American League team was defeated here by New York, 6 to 1, G. H. Ruth contributing to the visitors' score with two home runs. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

New York 6 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 6 10 2

Boston 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 8 2

Batteries—Shawkey, Mays and Hannah; Harper, Karr and Schang. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans.

## WHITE SOX WIN GAME

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Chicago had an easy time winning here today, 6 to 0. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Chicago 6 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 6 10 2

Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 9 2

Batteries—Clete and Schalk; Martin, Harris, Keefe and Perkins. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans.

## OLYMPIC TRIALS FOR MARKSMEN

NEW YORK, New York—Selection of a rifle team to represent the United States at the Olympic Games will be made following a trial shoot in this country, arrangements for which have been completed by the American Olympic Committee. Thirty-five men will be sent by the committee to Antwerp, and will be grouped in teams to compete in the rifle, pistol, and hunting weapons events that are scheduled to take place at Beverwijk, near Brussels, Belgium, from July 22 to 31.

Olympic shooting events to the number of 12 will be open to individuals and to teams of varying size.

Practice and training for the contests will begin at once. Competition for places on the teams will be open to all rifle or pistol experts throughout the country, providing they conform with the Olympic amateur and citizenship requirements. The army, navy, National Rifle Association and the United States Revolver Association are all enthusiastically engaged in preparing their best marksmen for the tests, and it is expected that this country will be represented at Antwerp by a team which will maintain the shooting traditions for which America has been famous since the days of the early settlers.

The United States marine range at Quantico, Virginia, a short distance from Washington, will be the scene of the final tryouts for the marksmen who will shoot for places on the teams.

The rifle trials will be held from May 24 to 29, and the pistol experts will have their tests on June 21, 22 and 23. The marksmen will sail for Belgium on June 26, and are expected to arrive at Antwerp about July 7, which will give them two weeks for practice before being called upon to meet the leading experts of more than a score of competing nations. In order that the Americans may be familiar with the conditions which will prevail in the Olympic shoots, the standard Olympic targets will be used at Quantico.

The American Olympic Committee has called to Belgium to clear up one or two confusing points in the French translation of the rules, and complete and explicit regulations are expected to be available before the tests at Quantico start.

The meeting was attended by Col. William Libbey and Brig.-Gen. F. H. Phillips, Jr., of the United States Rifle Shooting Association; Dr. R. H. Sayre, United States Revolver Association; Major Waller, United States Marine Corps; Capt. O. F. Snyder, United States Army, and President G. T. Kirby and Secretary F. W. Rubien, American Olympic Committee. The leading features of the Olympic program, not including the trap shooting contests, are as follows:

Individual Events—Army rifle, range 328 yards; ten shot, five kneeling, five prone. Army pistol, range 32.81 yards; thirty shots in strings of six. Choice of weapons, free rifle, 22-calibre rifle or pistol. Seven entries, five to compete.

Team Events—Army rifle, range 228.9 yards and 656.1 yards, standing and prone, for teams of five with two substitutes. Army pistol, range 32.18 yards;

teams of five with two substitutes. Choice of weapons, free rifle or pistol. Hunting Weapons (Individual)—Running deer, single and double shot; range 109.36 yards. Seven entries, five to compete. Hunting Weapons (Team Competition)—Running deer, single and double shots. Teams of four with two substitutes.

## CUBS IN TIE FOR SECOND POSITION

Cincinnati and Brooklyn Lose, Enabling Chicago to Challenge as Runner-Up—Braves Fifth

## NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDINGS

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	18	13	.581
Cincinnati	15	15	.500
Chicago	15	15	.500
Brooklyn	14	13	.522
Boston	14	13	.522
St. Louis	14	13	.522
New York	13	18	.419
Philadelphia	12	21	.361

## RESULTS THURSDAY

Boston 5, New York 2 (first game).

Boston 5, New York 0 (second game).

Philadelphia 5, Brooklyn 4 (11 innings).

St. Louis 16, Cincinnati 5.

## GAMES TODAY

Boston at Brooklyn.

Philadelphia at New York.

Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.

St. Louis at Chicago.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

## BOSTON, Massachusetts

The Chicago Cubs, while inactive, were made beneficiary of games played yesterday at St. Louis and Brooklyn. For the defeat of the Red Sox brought P. J. Moran's players to a level with the Chicagoans; and Brooklyn, failing to win its game from the last-placers, is fourth as a result. Any one of the teams in the first division may find itself at the top after today's play.

Another notable change in standing in the National circuit was the ascending of the Boston Braves from seventh to fifth place. One more victory and this club will be placed at the 500 mark, which it passed not long ago in an inglorious rush from leadership. The many fluctuations in the National race during the opening weeks show the evenly balanced strength of the organization. At least five teams have led in this period, and nearly all the clubs have at some time or another been placed last in the standing.

## BRAVES DEFEAT GIANTS TWICE

NEW YORK, New York—Boston won both games of the double-header here yesterday, 5 to 2 and 5 to 0. The scores:

## FIRST GAME

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Boston 5 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 6 11 2

New York 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 8 4

Batteries—Rudolph, Eaves, McQuillan and O'Neill; Douglas, Winters, Hubbell, Nehf and Snyder. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

## SECOND GAME

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Boston 5 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 6 11 2

New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 4

Batteries—Scott and O'Neill; Smith and Smith. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

## PHILADELPHIA NATIONALS WIN

BROOKLYN, New York—In an 11-inning contest yesterday Philadelphia won from Brooklyn, 5 to 4. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 R H E

Philadelphia 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 11 2

Brooklyn 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 4

Batteries—Smith and Withrow; Mitchell and Krueger. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

## CARDINAL TEAM WINNER

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Twenty-five runs were made in yesterday's game here, the local team winning from Cincinnati, 16 to 9. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

St. Louis 16 2 0 0 0 6 0 8 16 14

Cincinnati 9 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 9 13 5

Batteries—Doak, Jacobs, Sherdell and Dilhoefer; Salles, Luce and Wingo. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

## AUCKLAND IS SELECTED

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (Thursday)—Auckland has been chosen as the scene of the Davis cup tennis tournament by the New Zealand Lawn Tennis Association, which recommends that the tournament be held December 20 to 24, who have never taken part in the western title meet, and a three-day medal play, scratch, stroke competition. The first is to be held at Beverly Country Club July 26-27, and the second at Indian Hill August 10-12. The schedule includes 32 tournaments and guest days. Mrs. Hathaway Watson, president of the W. W. G. A., is planning to arrange a special east v. west match, to be played as a preliminary to the national women's championship at Mayfield Country Club, Cleveland, Ohio, early in October.

## HATCH ENTERS MARATHON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—S. H. Hatch, veteran distance runner of the Illinois Athletic Club, has sent his entry to the New York Athletic Club Marathon, to be held Saturday, June 5, from the City club house to Travers Island, in connection with the one hundredth and fourth spring games of the Mercury Foot organization. Hatch has figured prominently in marathons for the last 15 years. In his last three races, the Boston A. A. in 1917, he finished second; the 1920 Detroit Marathon, third, and in the recent Boston A. A. eleventh.

## HARVARD ELECTS LESLIE

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Clinton Leslie '21, has been unanimously elected captain of the Harvard varsity lacrosse team for 1921. During the year he has played a brilliant game at third defense, and in the Yale game in particular his work was notable.

## SIR G. A. THOMAS CHESS CHAMPION

Wins City Club Title, the Most Important Chess Event in the London Season of 1920

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The victor in the most important event of the London chess season is Sir George A. Thomas, who, with the excellent score in the final section of 9 out of 11, for the third time gains the City Club championship. The Baronet lost one game only, to the veteran, J. H. Blake, drawing with Brian Harley and R. P. Michell, while in his preliminary section he did even better, drawing with W. H. M. Kirk and winning all the rest. Curiously enough, Sir George's success in this tourney coincided with his brilliant victory in the open tournament of the Kent Congress, when he won first prize over players of such international repute as the Serbian master, Boris Kostich, M. Marchand, champion of Holland, and A. G. Conde, the Mexican expert. This double triumph, coming on the top of his already great achievements, clearly indicates that Thomas's name must be added to the list of English master-players—a list that is unfortunately a very short one; for H. E. Atkins seems to have almost abandoned serious chess, and F. Yates, Blackburne and Burn have passed their best.

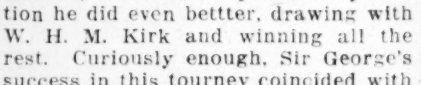
Thomas is of course as well known in the athletic world as amongst the exponents of chess. He is a first-class badminton player and is certainly amongst the dozen best English lawn tennis players. Sir George is of a retiring disposition, and, for a man of so many trophies, unusually modest; a gift of quiet humor completes the charm of his personality. It is not claimed that he is, as a chess player, in the class of J. R. Capablanca or Lasker, but his game seems to improve year by year, and one day he may become a world champion, a second Staunton.

A short description of the other entrants in the City of London Championship Tourney will indicate that Thomas had a strong opposition to contend with. There were originally 30 entries, but three had to withdraw early, all the remaining 27 were divided into three sections of about equal strength, the first four leaders in each section going into the final with scores canceled. The leaders in these groups were: Thomas 7 1/2, Blake 6, Kirk 6 and E. Colman 5 1/2; Harley 7, Michell 6, Scott 5 1/2, and H. J. Snowden 4 1/2; E. G. Sergeant 7, A. C. Barlow 6, W. Winter 6 and R. C. Walker 4 1/2. The order in the final was: Thomas 9, Michell 7 1/2, Walker 7, Blake and Sergeant 6 1/2, Kirk 6, Harley 5 1/2, Barlow 5, Scott 4 1/2, Colman and Snowden 3, and Winter 1 1/2.

R. P. Michell the second-prize winner, is a well-known player, who has taken part in several of the Anglo-American cable matches, and also has Thomas, Blake and Sergeant. R. C. J. Walker, last year's champion, just managed to get into the final, but showed improved form afterward; he is a very ingenious player, but not very consistent. Kirk is a newcomer to the tourney and showed good promise in attaining sixth place. Harley won his section without loss of a game, and at one time held the lead in the final with 3 out of 4, but he collapsed suddenly. Scott's reputation has declined lately; he now adopts tricky but unsound openings—always a bad sign. Colman is the Straits Settlements player, who did splendidly in the Metropolitan Club championship, but could do little right at the City Club. Winter's low score does not represent the true state of affairs; this player was booked for a match at Amsterdam, with Marchand, the Dutch champion, during the course of the tourney. He lost this by the odd game, and was unable to complete his games in the City Club tourney. They accordingly went by default to his opponents.

The position given below will show, better than any amount of eulogiums, the quality of Sir George Thomas's play. The game occurred in the preliminary section of the City of London championship, and its ending is so rich in beautiful sacrificial combinations, that it must be considered the finest English chess effort in the 1919-1920 season.

Black—Sir G. A. Thomas



White—F. F. L. Alexander

Position after White's fortieth move. Black continued 40. R x P! a brilliant sacrifice forcing the game, the best White could do was probably 41. R x B, R x Q, 42. R x R, but Black has actually won.

White—Black



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## EDUCATIONAL

## CHINA AND WESTERN EDUCATION

The first half of this article was printed in *The Christian Science Monitor* of May 14, 1920.

By special correspondent of *The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, England.—Continuing his address to the Royal Asiatic Society, the Chinese Minister, Mr. Alfred Sze, spoke in part as follows:

"So much for what has been done in the past to explain the East and West to each other and to bring them closer together for their mutual information and benefit. Let us now glance briefly at what has been done in recent years, and will continue to be done in future years, to bring the two hemispheres into closer touch and still better understanding of each other. The means to accomplish this end will be chiefly the study of foreign languages and the acquisition of Western natural science in its more useful branches by young Chinese specially selected and prepared for the purpose.

"The English and American teachers gave us not only of their thought, they gave us of their money as well; for their hundreds of schools in China have been supported by funds subscribed by the people of the United Kingdom and the United States. There are now scattered through China many hundreds of schools supported and staffed by the English and Americans.

"For their higher instruction generally Chinese students now go abroad; every year some thousands to Japan, some hundreds to America, some dozens to England. They go in thousands to Japan because it is near and because for them the Japanese language is much easier to master. Those, however, who have a good knowledge of English go for the most part to the United States.

"To begin, however, more at the beginning. About the year 1845 three Chinese boys went to the United States for the purpose of obtaining a western education. They were sent to William Brewster in Massachusetts. One of the boys soon returned to China, one came to England to take up a special course of study, and the third remained in the United States, and finished his studies at Yale College, graduating with the Class of 1854. This was Yung Wing.

"Yung Wing returned to China soon after his graduation and carried back with him a scheme for spreading the benefits of American education among the coming generation of Chinese students. But those were the troublous times in China. The Tai-Ping Rebellion was wasting the country with fire and sword. Yung Wing had to hide his time. It came in 1870, when a serious riot took place in Tientsin. The foreign powers exerted pressure upon the Peking Government to initiate various administrative reforms, and there was an immediate demand for western-educated men.

"This was the opportunity which Yung Wing had been waiting for. At that time Tseng Kuo Fan and Li Hung Chang, the successful commanders who suppressed the Tai-Ping Rebellion, were the most powerful officials of the Empire. He laid before them a plan of sending 120 boys to the United States for the purpose of giving them a thorough western education. His ideas were to take boys between 10 and 15 years old, at an age before their habits are already formed. This plan was duly approved by Tseng and Li, and an appropriation was made from the customs revenue to carry the scheme into effect. A preparatory school was established at Shanghai to test the intelligence of the various candidates who desired to go to America as government students. Of those that responded to the call about two-thirds came from the Province of Kwangtung and one-third from the neighborhood of Shanghai and Ningpo.

"The first batch of 30 students left China in 1872, and similar groups followed in 1873, 1874 and 1875. All those students were placed two by two in private families in New England. Most of the boys took readily to their English studies and went through grammar schools and high schools with credit. In 1880, just as most of the students were ready to enter college they were recalled through a combination of political changes at home and unfavorable reports from the United States. At the time of their recall about half a dozen of them were in college, and two had the good fortune to have been graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. One was Jeme Tien Yow, who became the foremost engineer in China; and the other was Ouyang King, who became Consul-General at San Francisco, Vancouver, Panama and Batavia.

"Although the students did not finish their education in the United States in accordance with the original plan, their training in America gave them marked advantages in their future careers both as officials and as business men. Those that took to business were remarkably successful; and many of those that chose an official career held high positions in the government. Tong Shao Yi became the first premier of the Chinese Republic. Liang Tzu Yen and Liang Yu Ho became ministers for foreign affairs. Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng was Minister to the United States from 1903 to 1907. Low Yuk Lin was Minister to England from 1910 to 1914.

"After the abrupt termination of the first educational mission, the Peking Government for the next 30 years made only sporadic efforts to send students to the United States. In the meantime, however, a steady stream of private students continued to flow across the Pacific. At the same time some of the

Provincial governments—as the Provincial Government of Hupeh—sent large contingents of students to America from time to time.

"In the winter of 1905-6 two special commissions were sent to Europe and America to study the political conditions abroad, with a view on their return to make suggestions as to how the change of the form of government of China from that of absolute monarchy to a constitutional government, with a parliament of appointed and elected representatives, could be introduced. The commissioners who went to the United States visited Cornell University, where I had the honor of being the first Chinese graduate. On the occasion of their visit to the university, President Schurman proposed to the board of trustees to create six free scholarships to be awarded annually to Chinese students. As each scholarship is good for four years, their generous act means that since the third year of the institution of these scholarships 24 free Chinese scholars have been yearly in attendance at the Cornell University. Yale University, Wellesley College and other institutions of learning soon followed the lead of Cornell by founding similar scholarships for Chinese students.

"The return of a portion of the Boxer indemnity by the United States Government gave a new impetus to American education for Chinese students. In 1901 a protocol signed by the Chinese Government with the foreign powers at Peking allowed about \$24,500,000 to the United States Government as its share of the indemnity growing out of the so-called Boxer disturbances in North China.

"The United States Government, after satisfying all claims against the Chinese Government, found that there was still an unused balance of about \$11,000,000. John Hay as Secretary of State intimated to the Chinese Minister at Washington, Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, that it was the intention of the government to return this unused balance to China; and that this would be done while he was Minister at Washington as a mark of the appreciation of the United States Government of his unremitting efforts in improving the friendly relations between the two countries. It was left, however, to his successor, Elihu Root, to carry out his wishes. There was no condition attached to this act of the United States Government. The Chinese Government, who could have used the money in any way it deemed best, upon being informed of the generous action, made it publicly known that it would use this money for sending students to the United States.

"In execution of this trust a college, the Tsing Hua College, was established in Peking to prepare students for study in the United States. Graduates from this college are sufficiently advanced to enter the junior class at Harvard University. Every summer between 60 and 70 graduates are sent from this college to the United States.

"Last year there were about 1600 Chinese students in the United States, of whom 329 are supported by the Boxer indemnity funds remitted by the United States Government, 190 by the different provincial governments of China and the rest, that is, over 1000 students, are supported by their relatives. It is estimated that between 300 and 350 Chinese graduates of American universities return home every year.

"The first effort to send government students to Europe was made about 40 years ago, when two scores of students were sent to England and France. They were followed later by three more detachments of about 25 each. The most noted among them was Admiral Sir Shah Chen Ping, who is at the head of the Chinese Navy, and Sir Chihchou Lofenglu, who served as English secretary to Li Hung Chang and later became Minister to England. In 1902 government students were again sent to Europe. At present there are about 190 students in Great Britain. During the last few months quite a considerable number of new students have arrived. The Anglo-Chinese Friendship Bureau is rendering most valuable assistance to our students in Great Britain.

"The Chinese students who have been educated abroad have exerted on their return home an inestimable influence on the various branches of the government, on the social conditions of China, on education and on the habits and mode of thinking and living. Speaking broadly, their influence has permeated gradually into every institution. A member of the British Government once told me that as early as 1909, when he was in the United States, he was struck by the large number of Chinese students in all the leading universities and by their intelligence and their keenness to learn and study their new environment and to absorb new ideas. He predicted then that within a short period those young men would turn China into a republic.

"By the training they received abroad the returned students convinced the government that the old system of examinations based solely on Chinese classics had outlived its usefulness. Accordingly in 1905 the government abolished the system and organized a full scheme of state education leading from primary elementary schools through higher elementary schools and middle schools to the university.

"It is worthy of note that during recent years an increasing percentage of students returning from abroad have gone into professional work, in which they are specially trained, and into the work of education. It is found that among the students returned from the United States in 1918 half of them took up teaching. Only a little over 10 per cent entered the government services. It is most gratifying to know that among the returned students there is a keen sense of patriotism which is gradually changing the narrow provincialism

into a deeper sense of nationalism. In the old days when communications were poor, the radius of a man's vision was limited to the locality where he lived. As these young men go abroad at the age of life when the mind is most impressionable, and live for a number of years in a totally strange environment they cannot fail to receive new ideas, impressions, and inspirations, from the people with whom they have associated.

From the details I have laid before you, it will be admitted, I am sure, that neither the government nor the people of China have been slack in availing themselves of the opportunities that are given them of obtaining a western education, and both the government and the people are grateful to all nations who, by opening their schools and colleges to Chinese students, have given them every facility to acquire the education in western knowledge they are so anxious to obtain."

## NEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SCHEME

By special correspondent of *The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, England.—One of the most admirable features of Mr. Fisher's education act is that requiring the county or borough authorities to draw up schemes of education for their respective areas, such schemes to be submitted to the Board of Education for approval. As a consequence, various experiments will be made and compared; while those found to be of outstanding merit are certain to be widely adopted.

One example of a scheme likely to secure much attention in the future is that put forward by Mr. P. E. Meadon, director of education in Essex, for the consideration of his county education committee. The proposal is to separate completely the higher from the lower standards, and to make of those lower classes, beginning with children of 6, a true primary school.

At or before the age of 12, the ordinary pupil will thus pass on to higher education of one kind or another, and into schools of various types: intermediary and secondary schools, or junior day technical schools with different vocational bias, that is a trade, commercial, art or domestic bias.

It is held that the secondary schools form the keystone of the educational arch; but until parents are more generally in favor of a longer school life, intermediate schools will be needed for those children who are not transferred to secondary schools. A commendable element of the scheme is that each year a preliminary testing examination will be held in the elementary schools of all scholars in their twelfth year. As a result of this, parents will be communicated with and receive information as to how their children have developed in the county preparatory schools, and what are their several capacities. This investigation will enable the claims of each child to be considered, and parents will have put before them the opportunities for higher education which are available.

There are to be intermediate schools for boys, and separate intermediate schools for girls, both providing a liberal four years' course from 12 to 16. Teaching of a vocational character is to be introduced in the last years, so that children will find an occasion for leaving at 14 or 15, if this be desired.

The 26 secondary schools in the county are at present full, so that it is proposed to enlarge these and also to build new ones. As regards the day continuation schools, arrangements will be made for students to attend on one whole day, or two half-days a week, for about 44 weeks in the year.

## COOPERATIVE PLAN FOR HAWAII SCHOOLS

By special correspondent of *The Christian Science Monitor*

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—A system of cooperative schools to be installed in the Hawaiian Islands this autumn is the basis of a plan now being worked out by Vaughan MacCaughy, superintendent of public instruction. He believes that the cooperative school is the last word in practical education, combining academic training with the job. The students would be divided into two groups, one at work in the school room while the other is at work in the industrial plant. At the end of a certain period the groups would exchange places.

It is thought that Hawaii is especially adapted for this type of education, largely with regard to the plantations, where work may be obtained the year round. It would be necessary, of course, to secure the cooperation of employers and educational institutions.

The advantages of the cooperative plan as summarized by Superintendent MacCaughy are as follows:

"The plan would doubtless induce some to remain in school because the school work is thus made more interesting and the student can see a more direct relation between schooling and the promotion of his own interests.

"The plan gives the student, at the very least, a foothold in some industry or occupation so that he does not feel lost when the time comes to leave school and take up the responsibilities of self-support.

"It should be emphasized that this plan does not neglect the need for general education, but insures each individual an amount of cultural and liberalizing education sufficient to serve as a foundation for further study if he finds it possible to continue his education."

## STATE SUPPORT OF EDUCATION

## The Public University

Special to *The Christian Science Monitor*

BATH, Maine.—In an address before the Bath Rotary Club, Dr. Robert J. Ale, president of the University of Maine, gave his views on the relationship of the State to higher education. He spoke in part as follows:

"The cornerstone of democratic government is popular education. A government by the people cannot exist unless the people themselves are intelligent. One of the alarming things discovered during the great war was the amount of illiteracy in the citizenry of the United States. The great interest in education at this time shows that the people realize this danger and are determined to remove it. General conditions have made education for the first time an economic problem.

"Very early in the life of the United States the common school supported from the public treasury and free to all early became a distinct feature of national life. As the country developed, competition increased and standards of living advanced, the need of more education than that given in the elementary schools became apparent. Today there is almost unenimous agreement that the high school belongs to the people and should be supported by public taxation. Where should education at the expense of the State end?

"Following the passage of the Morrill Act by Congress in 1862 every state in the Union has answered the question by establishing a college or university agreeable to the terms of the Morrill Act. Of course, nearly all the states long before 1862 had answered the question by the establishment of state universities. More than a hundred years ago one of the western states wrote in her Constitution that it should be the duty of the lawmakers of that state to establish a system of schools regularly graded from the elementary school, through the township schools to the university, in which tuition should be free. Of the New England states, Maine and Vermont alone have gone beyond the simple requirements of the Morrill Act and have established state universities.

"Our industrial enterprises and our financial and economic development rest upon advanced knowledge and require the ability of the best trained men that higher education can produce. During the war the universities were drained of their best scholars, both teachers and students, and knowledge and skill in helping to win the war. Higher education has justified itself in the service rendered during the last five years to such a degree that no one of intelligence now doubts its value.

"Every one who knows anything of education in the United States agrees that there is no higher education needed than all the colleges and universities with their present endowments, resources, and equipment are able to give. He also knows that all the colleges of America without any exception whatever, have contributed wonderfully and abundantly to the life of the republic.

"Thinking people of today no longer believe that there is competition in higher education. The development of universities increases the desire for education and rapidly increases the number of those seeking it. Within two decades the State University of Illinois has grown from a struggling college indifferently supported to one of the great universities of the world with an annual income of three and one-half millions and with a student body of thousands. Within this same period Chicago University and Northwestern University have had a development nothing short of marvelous. All of the other 30 or 40 privately endowed institutions of the State of Illinois have had remarkable growth during the same period.

The university supported by all the people exists for service to the State. This service falls into three distinct activities. The university must conserve human knowledge in all fields. It must through teachers, libraries, and laboratories make real to the student of today the accomplishments of civilization. It was for this purpose alone that institutions of higher learning were originally established. Incidentally all institutions of higher learning have done more than this. They have furnished the opportunity and the incentive that have led men to expand the boundaries of knowledge, to explore the unknown, and to find new things of value.

"By act of the United States Government there is in connection with every land grant institution an experiment station, which exists for the sole purpose of extending knowledge in the field of agriculture. Many state institutions have established by the side of the agricultural experiment station an engineering and industrial experiment station which does for industry the same service that the other station does for agriculture. A bill is now before Congress providing for the establishment in connection with every land grant college of an experiment station for engineering.

"The State, better than any other agency yet devised, is able to furnish higher education, to carry on investigations through to the end, and to disseminate knowledge to all the people. It can do all these things unimpeded by tradition, by the wish of some donor, or by the peculiar faith of any group of citizens. The state university must be alive and like all living things, is compelled to give an excuse for living. Hence it must in the long run keep in close touch with the advancing thought of the people. It must respond to the increasing

needs of a developing civilization. The history of the state universities of America show that these institutions have served the people well and are deeply entrenched in their affections.

"A state university is necessarily a part of the public system of education. It would be an anomaly to consider it in any other relation. Indeed, in some states of the Union public education is legally defined as made up of eight years of elementary education, four years of secondary education, and four years in the university. The transition of the student from grade to grade in the elementary school and from the elementary school to the high school is regular and easy. He passes from grade to grade or from the lower school to the higher because he has completed in a satisfactory manner the work of the preceding grade. In a state system of education the transition from the high school to the university should be as easy, regular, and natural. Indeed, this condition exists in many states of the Union and almost perfectly in Maine. Higher education by the State should be as free as all other types of public education. If the State requires payment of fees as great as those required by other institutions one of the essential reasons for state support to higher education disappears."

## NEW FELLOWSHIPS FOR FRANCE

Special to *The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, New York.—It has long been felt among those in the higher educational field in the United States that advanced American students, when supplementing their studies in Europe, have neither fully appreciated nor taken advantage of the opportunities of learning offered by the universities of France. Actuated by a desire to correct this condition and to perpetuate the bonds of appreciation of the ideals of justice, liberty and democracy existing in common between the United States and France, the American Fellowships for French Universities have been established.

This institution indicates a desire on the part of the 3000 men who served as volunteer ambulance drivers with the French armies to foster and strengthen the ties of sympathy between these two nations, by means of the channels of intellectual understanding. It will also serve as a memorial to the 137 of their fellows who gave their lives, one fellowship being endowed in the name of each one of these men.

The organization of these fellowships was made possible by consolidation with an association, previously formed, known as the American Fellowships in French Universities. This was founded and sponsored by Mr. Myron T. Herrick, former United States Ambassador to France, and Mr. Charles A. Coffin, and is supported by a number of distinguished citizens, both academic and civic. Mr. Herrick offered to merge the administrative details already prepared under the name and leadership of the American Field Service, thus making the present organization possible.

These fellowships are open for national competition among men who are citizens of the United States, between 20 and 30 years of age and graduates of a college of recognized standing, a professional school, or have spent five years in work requiring like technical skill. They are of the value of \$200 plus 10,000 francs and are tenable for one year. 30 fellowships being available for the year 1920 to 1921.

Study is offered in 30 different general fields. Courses may be followed in any of the institutions of higher learning in Paris, or in Aix-Marseille, Alger, Besancon, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont-Ferrand, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Montpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, Strasbourg and Toulouse.

Thus the men who served France and understood her, and who, by reason of education, were able to discriminate in values and to appreciate the French people, have taken an important and vital intellectual step in a sincere endeavor to insure future sympathy.

## EDUCATION NOTES

Additional premises have been purchased by the London School of Oriental Studies for class-room accommodation. These were the headquarters of the Ethical Society, and comprise accommodation known as the South Place Institute. The history of the building is interesting. South Place Chapel was erected in 1824 for William Johnson Fox, the Unitarian preacher, politician and man of letters, who became associated with Mill, Harriet Martineau, Crabtree Robinson, Browning, Bulwer, Macready and John Foster. He was M. P. for Oldham and introduced a compulsory education bill in 1859. The building is also closely connected with Moncreuf D. Conway. Now that the Ethical Society is finding another London home, farther to the west, it is welcome news that the South Place Institute is still to be used for purposes worthy of its traditions. So crowded with students of whom there are now nearly 300 has the Oriental School become that passages and lobbies are being used for teaching purposes, in addition to the 18 classrooms. Since the institute abuts on the lecture hall of the school, no difficulty should be experienced in extending this insufficient class accommodation. There will be general satisfaction that the Treasury has increased the annual grant of the Lon-

don School of Oriental Studies for the next two years from £4000 to £7000.

There has now been issued the report of the conference of educational associations held in London at the beginning of the year. The words of the Minister for Education in regard to the great office of universities are given in their final official form, and some of them may well be recorded here. Mr. Fisher said: "Universities are sometimes criticized by ignorant people, because they make provision for the study of recondite subjects, and expect of their alumni acquisitions in the sphere of polite or scientific learning beyond those for which they have immediate use in after life. The wide acceptance of such a doctrine would be fatal to the intellectual integrity of the country. Unless students at a university are given some insight into the vast ranges of learning, the highest kind of effect which a university is designed to produce does not ensue. The men and women who desire and find in a university nothing but an institute for the manufacture of academic labels may go out into the world with all the degrees, but have obtained no vision of the empire of knowledge. What they have seen is a paltry and colorless map bounded by the rigid lines of an examination syllabus; what they have missed is a landscape varied as the universe itself, an endless invitation to the highest powers and grandest adventures of the mind. . . . Having seen vision, and being ignorant of what a real standard of exact and scrupulous work should be, they content themselves with the ritual of their office, opening no new windows, courting no new impressions, subsisting upon the slender capital of knowledge gathered under academic compulsion during two or three years of college life. The universities, then, must be content with nothing short of the widest range of the deepest learning. If original work is not pressed forward here, it will have little chance of flourishing elsewhere, and the whole intellectual standard of the nation will be lowered in consequence."

Eighteen university teaching fellowships are offered in the Graduate School of the University of North Carolina for the year 1920-21. The stipend attached to these fellowships is \$500, with free tuition. Each fellow is expected to give a limited portion of his time to instruction or such other work as may be prescribed by the department to which he is assigned. The remainder of his time is devoted to advanced study in the university as a candidate for a graduate degree.

At the beginning of April of this year important clauses of the English Education Act of 1918 came into force. Among these is the new law relating to the employment of school children. It is now an offense to employ a child under the age of 12, nor can a child of the age of 12 or upward be legitimately employed for more than two hours on Sunday, or on any day, on which he or she is required to attend school, before the close of school hours on that day. Moreover, no child must be employed before 6 a. m. or after 8 p. m. Any local school authority may, however, make a by-law permitting such a child to be employed for an hour prior to 9 a. m. and an hour in the latter part of the day.

Mr. Alfred E. Garvey, principal of New College, London, England, will deliver the annual Phi Beta Kappa address at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, June 2. Dr. George D. Hubbard, head of the geography department at Oberlin, is to spend next year traveling in China doing special geological survey work.

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## SCHOOL PROGRESS IN THE PHILIPPINES

In 1918 there were 600,000 pupils in the Philippine public schools, all using English, from the first grade up. In 1919 there were 700,000 pupils, all attending without any legal compulsion. This year there will be 800,000, due to the 1918 appropriation of the Philippine Legislature, which provided \$15,000,000 additional to the regular school revenues for the years 1918-23 as a part of a comprehensive scheme to provide school facilities for every child in the islands, no matter in what part of the archipelago he may live, says School Life.

In 1918 there were 25 Filipino government students in the United States pursuing postgraduate courses at the expense of the Philippine government. In 1919 there were 140 such students. This year there will be 175 fellowship students, exclusive of several thousand private students, who are either making their own way through colleges in the United States or whose expenses are met by their parents.

These increases in voluntary attendance of Filipino children in the Philippine schools and of Filipino government students in United States colleges and universities are indicative of the Filipino trust and dependence upon public education for the maintenance of a sound democratic form of government which the Congress of the United States shall have decided that the time is ripe for granting an independent form of government.

The continued spread of English and its exclusive use in the schools are indicative of the Filipino faith in the English language as the best national medium for preserving and transmitting ideas of true democracy.

There are now 350 American teachers, principals, and superintendents assisting the army of Filipinos employed in the largest single school system under the American flag. Americans have a right to be proud of the educational record in the Philippines.

## RISE OF EDUCATION IN URUGUAY

Special to *The Christian Science Monitor*

At the recent National Education Conference held at Washington, District of Columbia, a day was set apart for the discussion of education in other nations than the United States. The chief address was delivered by Dr. Jacob Varela, Minister from Uruguay, and himself the son of one of South America's educators. As a result of his address, those interested in teaching in the United States acquired a new realization of how much the Union's example has affected the educational systems of Spanish-speaking America, and especially those of Argentina and Uruguay.

It will be recalled that North American influence in South American education begins really with Domingo F. Sarmiento, one of whose books, "Facundo," which gives a vivid picture of gaucha-life and semi-civilized milieus, was more than a half-century ago translated into English by the wife of Horace Mann. Sarmiento had spent a long time in the United States and had made a thorough study of their educational methods. Returning to Argentina, he became an ardent propagandist of the United States system, and was putting them into practice when he was made President of the Nation.

Dr. Jacob Varela's address dwelt first of all upon the difficulty of taking an educational census, so to speak, of the vast southern continent. Though deeply interested in the cultural solidarity of the South American nations, he was compelled to admit that the difference in climate and the paucity of population in some districts offered obstacles to the development of an educational system. Yet in some nations remarkable advance is being made. He pointed out that the figures he presented cannot, however, have the same significance they would possess if education were more evenly distributed.

Primary schools are now reckoned by the dozens of thousands, while secondary institutions, excluding Brazil and Mexico, count up to some 700, with a population of students reaching 125,000 for this grade alone. "Our public schools," he declared, with reference to Uruguay, "are our national pride, the first institution of the nation, its brightest and best hope for the future." He pointed out the significant fact that the most important monument in the capital, Montevideo, was not that of a warrior or a caudillo who had achieved fame in past revolutions, but a statue erected to the memory of the reformer of public education—and with pardonable pride he informed his hearers that the statue was erected to his own father.

"I cannot resist," he continued, "the temptation to tell you the part that was played in this work by the United States by its inspiring influence. Many years ago my father, then a young man eager for a broader education, came to the United States upon a business and pleasure trip combined. He wished, also, to study the spirit of the northern democracy so that he might bring back with him some of these boons to his fatherland, which was then disrupted by incessant civil wars and ambitions of domestic politicians and militarists as baneful as international militarism itself.

"It so happened that he met the then Minister to the United States from Argentina, Sarmiento, one of the greatest men ever produced by South America and one of the chief educators of that continent. 'What can I undertake for the benefit of my country?' asked Varela of Sarmiento. Whereupon the Minister replied: 'Study education in the United States and inspire enthusiasm for that cause in Uruguay.'

"This advice was taken, and a determined campaign was begun in Uruguay for the introduction of compulsory education, offered free and without distinction of party or religion or so-called social classes. To be sure there was formidable opposition from the citadels of prejudice and ignorance, but victory was on the side of the progressive forces. 'In truth, we now have a system of government evolved by ourselves as to our necessities—a good government upon the pages of the Constitution and in the reality of deeds, a peaceful people, obedient to law, eager for knowledge and impassioned for great causes, as shown during the war by its allegiance to the United States. All this is the final result of the educational expansion of Uruguay.'

"It is necessary to inspire passionate interest for popular education in all classes and in all countries. This work is above all factions and beyond all boundaries, and possesses a human character in the present hour of the world's history. The destiny of each man will not be complete as long as he has not worked in behalf of education. Indifference in this matter is almost a crime. The people of democracies should demand of all aspirants to public office not mere promises or pompous programs, but also their previous record in favor of education. None has had a right to absolve himself from this duty."

With practical insight Dr. Varela touched upon the matter of increased pay for teachers, a question occupying instructors as much in Chile or Uruguay as in the United States. He has presented to the Uruguayan Parliament a bill to raise the pay of teachers, declaring that "the instructor is the master-key of the school."



## THE HOME FORUM

## My Star

All that I know  
Of a certain star  
Is, it can throw  
(Like the angled spar)  
Now a dart of red,  
Now a dart of blue,  
Till my friends have said  
They would fain see, too,  
My star that darts the red and the blue!

Then it stops like a bird; like a  
flower, hangs furtive;  
They must solace themselves with  
the Saturn above it.  
What matter to me if their star is a  
world?

—Robert Browning.

## A Letter of Evelyn's

To Mr. Henshaw.

Wotton, 1 Mar. 1697-8.

The bearer hereof, Dr. Hoy, a very learned, curious, and ingenious person (& our neighbour in Surrey) acquainted (as who is not?) with the name & great worth of Mr. Henshaw, hearing that I had the honor to be known to you, desires me to introduce him; I needs say no more how worthy he is to be let into your esteem, than to acquaint you how deservingly we value him here in this country, not only for his profession & success, but for those other excellent talents which were ever encouraged by your free & generous communications. And in this I serve myself also, by taking the occasion to present the most humble service of a now old acquaintance, begun long since abroad, & cultivated ever since by the continuance of your friendship thro' many revolutions. I frequently call to mind the many bright & happy moments we have passed together at Rome and other places, in viewing & contemplating the entertainments of travellers who do not go abroad to count steeples, but to improve themselves. I wish I could say of myself so as you did; but whenever I think of the agreeable toils we took among the ruins & antiquities, to admire the superb buildings, visit the cabinets & curiosities of the virtuosi, the sweet walks by the banks of the Tiber, the Via Flaminia, the gardens & villas of that glorious city, I call back the time, & methinks . . . the opera we saw at Venice comes into my fancy, and I am ready to sing, *Gioconda Giocondi*—*memoria sola tu—con ramento m'ifu—spesso spesso vien a rapir me, e qual che si sia ancor ringiovenir mi.* . . .

—From Diary and Correspondence of John Evelyn, edited by William Bray, F. S. A.

## Seas Would Be Pools

Seas would be pools without the  
brushing air  
To curl the waves. —Dryden.

## "I Can of Mine Own Self Do Nothing"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

IN THESE days of turbulent unrest of nations as well as of individuals, hypnotism and mesmerism are taking the form of propaganda to influence the action of great groups of peoples and seeking to control the individual's consideration and decision. One may experience this state of affairs in the shop, in the street, and often it will try to enter one's own home. In some instances the method used is so crude and arrogant that it borders on the brazen, and in others it is presented in such a subtle way that it may not be easily detected. Those who are not constantly on the alert may be unduly influenced, and afterward, when considering an instance of being "taken in," may wonder what on earth possessed them to do something which they had never the slightest intention of doing.

It would be well for those who wish to escape the consequences of yielding their birthright—their right to think, act, and seek their own health and happiness, their right to choose for themselves the school of healing or the religion they desire to follow—to another's wishes, whether those wishes take the form of malicious scheming or just a conceited wish to control one's thinking on any particular subject, to resort to the teaching of Jesus, the master of every discordant condition, for guidance.

Jesus taught that all power belongs to God. And all through the Bible we find prophet and apostle teaching the power of God. From Genesis, where it is recorded that "God saw every thing that he had made, and behold, it was very good," to Revelation, where it is recorded by John that "the Lord God omnipotent reigneth," "I can of mine own self do nothing," said Jesus. What a blow to every form of fear! What a blow to fear of sickness, to fear of accident, to fear of want! What a blow to fear of the malicious intent of others! Yes, and a blow to the great fear of death itself, is this wonderful declaration of our Lord.

Now, if we stop to think for just one moment that if Jesus, who spoke with authority to demon and tempest—and demon and tempest obeyed—found rest in the sublime humility of denying self, we will discover a "pearl of great price" in his declaration, "I can of mine own self do nothing," which is an absolute denial of any power apart from God, good. The Master acknowledged that he could of his own self do nothing, and elsewhere he told his hearers to "follow me," that is, as you see me do, do you likewise. Then, when we follow his example to the extent of humbly denying in ourselves the power to accomplish a certain result, we certainly, absolutely, deny the power of anyone else to control our thinking, or our movements, to result in error or discord; and as God bestows all good, we simply need to know that "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

So much for the denial of the power or possibility of others to control us, or to control our thinking. We have, at this point, brought the scale to a balance. Are we going to stop here? Or are we going to progress? "This is an element of progress, and progress is the law of God, whose law demands of us only what we can certainly fulfill," writes Mrs. Eddy (*Science and Health*, p. 233). And St. Paul exhorted "be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good." Right action is demanded in each statement. Then we must progress. We must throw something into the right side, the good side, of the scale.

The Apostle of Christ Jesus, Paul, writes to the Philippians, "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me," referring, of course, to all good things, to all true things, or to all things of Truth. This declaration came after he had accepted the teaching of Jesus. It came after, through the power of Christ, Truth, he had healed the man who had never walked, and had demonstrated the venom of the viper to be harmless. So he knew whereof he spoke. It follows, then, if we are going to accomplish the good and true, that we must accept the teaching of Jesus, acknowledging the Christ, Truth—the truth that God is good, wholly good, and that man in His image and likeness can experience good only.

Having decided what we are going to do let us see how we are going about to do it. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science and author of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," in answer to the question "How would you define Christian Science?" says, "As the law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony." (Rudimental Divine Science, page 1.) And Christian Science, through her writings and established channels for dissemination, is giving to its sincere students and is offering to the beginner in metaphysics, a working knowledge in seeking the spiritual import of the Scriptures; and this Science is giving and offering them the way to a correct foundation upon which to build their consciousness of ever present good. As we progress spiritually we must realize this great truth, that

is to say, we must make it real in our daily experience, and we can do this only as we practice doing good, for we must demonstrate what we know of the power of good in order to prove that we believe God, good, is omnipotent, all-power, as the Scriptures declare Him to be.

Advancing along the way that Jesus pointed out to us in his teaching, as explained and made clear in the writings of Mrs. Eddy, in humble submission to the voice of Truth, is the taking up of our cross—the good thing we must do. And, in proportion to our faithfulness, we may be confident in the hour of perplexity, when we are at a loss how to meet a troublesome situation, that we shall be divinely prompted to do right.

To sum up, then, if we in humility acknowledge that we can of our own selves do nothing, we at the same time deny the remotest possibility of anyone else having the power to do anything resultant in harm or discord to us; and we at the same time deny any power in anathemas of ancient tradition or of modern belief, whether they are propagated by individuals or societies. A very scientific statement is found on page 571 of *Science and Health*. It reads, "Clad in the panoply of Love, human hatred cannot reach you."

## Ascending Ktaadn

At length we reached an elevation sufficiently bare to afford a view of the summit, still distant and blue, almost as if retreating from us. A torrent, which proved to be the same we had crossed, was seen tumbling down in front, literally from out of the clouds. But this glimpse at our whereabouts was soon lost, and we were buried in the woods again. The wood was chiefly yellow birch, spruce, fir, mountain-ash, or roundwood, as the Maine people call it, and moose-wood. It was the worst kind of traveling; sometimes like the densest scrub-oak patches with us. The cornel, or bunch-berries, were very abundant, as well as Solomon's seal and mooseberries. Blueberries were distributed along our whole route; and in one place the bushes were drooping with the weight of the fruit, still as fresh as ever. It was the 7th of September. . . . Even at this elevation we passed through a mooseyard, formed by a large, flat rock, four or five rods square, where they tread down the snow in winter. At length, fearing that if we held the direct course to the summit we should not find any water near our camping ground, we gradually swerved to the west, till, at four o'clock, we struck again the torrent which I have mentioned, and here, in view of the summit, the . . . party decided to camp that night.

While my companions were seeking a suitable spot for this purpose, I improved the little daylight that was left to climbing the mountain alone. We were in a deep and narrow ravine, sloping up to the clouds at an angle of nearly forty-five degrees, and hemmed in by walls of rock, which were at first covered with low trees, then with impenetrable thickets of scraggy birches and spruce-trees, and with moss, but at last bare of all vegetation but lichens, and almost continually draped in clouds. Following up the course of the torrent which occupied this, and I mean to lay some emphasis on this word up,—pulling myself up by the side of perpendicular falls of twenty or thirty feet, by the roots of firs and birches, and then, perhaps, walking a level rod or two in the thin stream, for it took up the whole road, ascending by huge steps, as it were, a giant's stairway, down which a river flowed, I had soon cleared the trees, and paused on the successive shelves, to look back over the country. The torrent was from fifteen to thirty feet wide, without a tributary, and seemingly not diminishing in breadth as I advanced; but still it came rushing and roaring down, with a copious tide, over and amid masses of bare rock, from the very clouds, as though a waterspout had just burst over the mountain. Leaving this last, I began to work my way . . . up the nearest, though not the highest, peak,—at first scrambling on all-fours over the tops of ancient black spruce-trees (Abies nigra), old as the flood, from two to ten or twelve feet in height, their tops flat and spreading, and their foliage blue, and nipt with cold, as if for centuries they had ceased growing upward against the bleak sky, the solid cold. I walked some good rods erect upon the tops of these trees, which were overgrown with moss and mountain-cranberries. It seemed that in the course of time they had filled up the intervals between the huge rocks, and the cold wind had uniformly leveled all over. . . . Once slumping through, I looked down ten feet, into a dark and cavernous region, and saw the stem of a spruce, on whose top I stood as on a spire, of coarse basket-work, fully nine inches in diameter at the ground. These holes were bears' dens, and the bears were even then at home. This was the sort of garden I made my way over, for an eighth of a mile, at the risk, it is true, of treading on some of the plants, not seeing any path through it—certainly the most porous country I ever traveled. . . . But nothing could exceed the toughness of the twigs: not one snapped under my weight, for they had slowly grown. Having slumped, scrambled, rolled, bounced, and walked, by turns, over this scraggy country, I arrived upon a widehill, or rather side-mountain, where rocks, gray, silent rocks, were the flocks and herds that pastured, chewing a rocky



"Hudson River, at Ardsley," from the etching by Rudolph Ruzicka

## The Song of the River

The memories of our rivers still  
Are with us—each was once a rill,  
Swift, foaming down some mountain's  
edge,  
And tumbling on from ledge to ledge.

Then larger the greening river grew,  
And deeper yet, and yet more blue.  
Great towns it passed,—and then began  
To carry out the schemes of man.

The white-sailed ships pursued their  
course  
Along the river,—used its force.  
It floated lilies in past hours,  
But now it floated ships for flowers;

In countries many, mighty and great,  
We aid man's tasks, we share man's  
state;  
Where were the glory of the Thames  
Without its steamers' iron stems?

What were the grandeur of the Seine,  
Unshadowed by the historic fane?  
Highly the Seine 'mid rivers ranks,  
For Notre Dame is on its banks.

—George Barlow.

Arise Sir John Ridd!

"A good lad! A very good lad!"  
said the King, and he looked at the  
Queen, as if almost in joke; "but what  
is thy condition in life?"

"I am a freeholder," I answered in  
my confusion, "ever since the time of  
King Alfred. A Ridd was with him  
in the Isle of Athelney, and we hold  
our farm by gift from him; or at  
least people say so. We have had  
three very good harvests running, and  
might support a coat of arms; but for  
myself I want it not."

"Thou shalt have a coat, my lad,"  
said the King, smiling at his own  
humor; "but it must be a large one  
to fit thee. And more than that shalt  
thou have, John Ridd, being of such  
loyal breed, and having done such  
service."

And while I wondered what he  
meant, he called to some of the peo-  
ple in waiting at the farther end of  
the room, and they brought him a lit-  
tle sword, such as Annie would  
skewer a turkey with. Then he sig-  
nified to me to kneel, which I did  
(after dusting the board, for the sake  
of my best breeches), and then he  
gave me a little tap very nicely upon  
my shoulder, before I knew what he  
was up to; and said, "Arise, Sir John  
Ridd!"

This astonished and amazed me to  
such an extent of loss of mind, that  
when I got up I looked about, and  
thought what the Snoves would think  
of it. And I said to the King, without  
forms of speech—  
"Sir, I am very much obliged. But  
what be I to do with it?"

The coat of arms, devised for me by  
the Royal heralds, was of great size,  
and rich colors, and full of bright  
imaginings. They did me the honor  
to consult me first, and to take no no-  
tice of my advice. For I begged that  
there might be a good-sized coat on

it, so as to stamp our pats of butter  
before they went to market; also a  
horse on the other side, and a flock  
snowed up at the bottom. But the  
gentlemen would not hear of this;  
and to find something more appropri-  
ate, they inquired strictly into the  
annals of our family. I told them, of  
course, all about King Alfred; upon  
which they settled that one quarter  
should be, three cakes on a bar, with  
a lion regardant, done upon a field of  
gold. Also I told them that very  
likely there had been a Ridd in the  
battle fought not very far from  
Plover's Barrows, by the Earl of  
Devon against the Danes . . . the  
heralds quite agreed with me that  
a Ridd might have been there, or  
thereabouts; and if he was there, he  
was almost certain to have done his  
best, being in sight of hearth and  
home; and it was plain that he must  
have good legs, to be at the same time  
both there and at Athelney; but good  
legs are an argument for good arms,  
and supposing a man of this sort to  
have done his utmost (as the manner  
of the Ridds is) it was next to cer-  
tain that he must have captured the  
standard. Moreover, the name of our  
farm was pure proof; a plover being  
a wild bird, just the same as a raven  
is. Upon this chain of reasoning, and  
without any weak misgiving, they  
charged my growing escutcheon with  
a black raven on a ground of red. . . .

All this was very fierce and fine; and  
so I pressed for a peaceful corner  
in the lower dexter, and obtained a  
wheat-sheaf set upright, gold upon a  
field of green.

Here I was inclined to pause, and  
admire the effect; for even De Which-  
ehalse could not show so magnifi-  
cent a bearing. But the heralds said  
it looked a mere signboard, without  
a good motto under it; and the motto  
must have my name in it. They of-  
fered me first, "Ridd non ridendus";  
but I said . . . "gentlemen, let me  
forget my Latin." Then they pro-  
posed, "Ridd readeth riddles"; but I  
begged them not to set down such a  
lie; for no Ridd ever had made, or  
made out such a thing as a riddle,  
since Exmore itself began. Thirdly,  
they gave me, "Ridd never be ridden,"  
and fearing to make any further ob-  
jections, I let them inscribe it in  
bronze upon blue. The heralds  
thought that the King would pay for  
this noble achievement; but His Maj-  
esty, although graciously pleased with  
their ingenuity, declined in the most  
decided manner to pay a farthing  
toward it; and as I had no money  
left, the heralds became as blue as  
azure and as red as gules; until Her  
Majesty the Queen came forward very  
kindly, and said that if His Majesty  
gave me a coat of arms, I was not to  
pay for it; therefore she herself did  
so quite handsomely, and felt good  
will toward me in consequence.—  
From "Lorna Doone," by R. D. Black-  
more.

Cloud of Blossom

The stranger viewing from afar  
Yoshino's far-famed cherry-trees,  
Velling each mountain crag and scar,  
A soft white cloud is all he sees!

—Sugawara Adaljin.

## The Gondolier at Home

I have had plenty of oppor-  
tunities for seeking my friends the  
gondoliers, both in their own homes  
and in my apartment. Several have  
entertained me at their midday meal  
of fried fish and amber-colored  
polenta. These repasts were always  
cooked with unscrupulous cleanliness,  
and served upon a table covered with  
coarse linen. The polenta is turned  
out upon a wooden platter, and cut  
with a string called lasea. You take a  
large slice of it on the palm of the left  
hand, and break it with the fingers of  
the right. . . . The rooms in which we  
met to eat looked out on narrow lanes  
or over pergolas of yellowing vines.  
Their white-washed walls were hung  
with photographs of friends and for-  
eigners, many of them souvenirs from  
English or American employers.

The men, in broad black hats and  
lilac skirts, sat round the table, girt  
with the red waist-wrapper, or fascia,  
which marks the ancient faction of the  
Castellani. The other faction, called  
Nicolotti, are distinguished by a black  
assisa. The quarters of the town are  
divided equally and irregularly into  
these two parties. What was once a  
formidable rivalry between two sec-  
tions of the Venetian populace, still  
survives in challenges to trials of  
strength and skill upon the water.  
The women, in their many-colored  
handkerchiefs, stirred polenta at the  
smoke-blackened chimney, whose huge  
pent-house roof projects two feet or  
more across the hearth. . . .

Some of these women were clearly notable  
housewives, and I have no reason to  
suppose that they do not take their  
full share of the housework. Boys and  
girls came in and out, and got a por-  
tion of the dinner to consume where  
they thought best. Children were tot-  
tering about upon the red-brick floor,  
the playthings of those hulking fel-  
lows, who handled them very gently  
and spoke kindly in a sort of confi-  
dential whisper to their ears. These little  
ears were mostly pierced for ear rings,  
and the light blue eyes of the urchins  
peeped . . . beneath shocks of yellow  
hair. A dog was often of the party.  
He ate fish like his masters, and was  
made to beg for it by sitting up and  
rowing with his paws. Voga, Azzo,  
voga! And Anzolo, who talked thus to  
his little brown Spitz-dog, has the  
hoarse voice of a Triton and the move-  
ment of an animated sea wave. Azzo  
performed his trick, swallowed his fish-  
bones, and the fiery Anzolo looked  
round approvingly.

On all these occasions I have found  
these gondoliers the same sympathetic,  
industrious, cheery, affectionate folk.  
—From "New Italian Sketches," by  
J. A. Symonds.

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AND  
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### Armenia and American Destiny

PRESIDENT WILSON'S request for the authority of Congress to accept a mandate for Armenia on the part of the United States is both timely and logical. Of course it has sent the "little America" factors of government scurrying to cover, in spite of their indorsement of the Senate resolution recognizing Armenia's need for aid and America's concern for her sad plight. All such factors are offering fair words in place of official deeds in respect to all the obligations that would seem to be fairly entailed upon the United States by her participation in the world war. The "little Americans" are running true to form, therefore, in shying away from all active effort to help Armenia to her feet. Even if the entire present exchange between President and Congress be accounted for on the basis of domestic politics, which would doubtless be taking it too narrowly, the same line-up is apparent with respect to Armenia as with respect to the League of Nations. If the President assumes to declare for one course, the "little Americans" promptly come out for the opposite. The true national obligations in the matter, the pure rights of the situation, seem to be getting scanty consideration.

Of course the acceptance of a mandate for Armenia looks like a large order. Measured on the basis of America's pre-war experience it might appear to be more than this transoceanic republic could be reasonably expected to undertake. To measure the proposition by pre-war experience, however, is just what distorts the fair view of it. America's difficulty and doubt in handling the whole affair of war settlements and readjustments arises practically altogether out of the unwillingness of her "little Americans" to accept the war for what it assuredly was, the opening of a new era, the precursor inevitably of a new world order. To assume that the United States can hold aloof from this new order, or can maintain the same isolation that she was able to maintain so long, and so properly, before the war put the whole world in a state of flux, is to assume that the United States could have held aloof from the war itself. Could she have? The war clamor, four years ago, of the very individuals who are now the head and front of the "little America" cohort is a sufficient negative answer. Surely those who urged American entrance into the war at that time could not have felt that that gigantic struggle of powers was only a matter of the sinking of ships, or the blocking of harbors, or the inconveniencing of trade. They must have been aware of the deeper meaning of the upheaval. How can they remain blind to the obligations that flowed out of it? There is no likelihood that the United States can long escape those obligations. They are as inevitable as her war effort. As she was eventually forced to take up her burden there, so she will eventually have to bear her share here. Just because the pre-war conditions have gone, never to return, so the program for the United States will be shaped, not by pre-war conditions, but by conditions as the war has left them. The confrontation is one of facts, not theory.

In the light of the facts, the objections that have been so hastily pressed forward with respect to this Armenia proposal lose much of their forbiddance. Those figures of the Harbord report of October, 1919, estimating the contributions of men and money requisite for acceptance of an Armenian mandate, have been quoted by the President's senatorial opponents as if they applied to the existing situation. Yet it is known that the conditions on which that report was based have changed, just as Major-General Harbord himself said they were then changing. The limits now proposed for Armenia are far narrower than those on which the report was based, and the same council that now urges the United States to take the mandate also puts it in her power to say over just what territory that mandate shall be exercised. A fair opposition would take these facts into consideration. In a similar way, it should be remembered that the United States is not asked to go into Armenia absolutely alone and unsupported. That the President's opponents imply this to be the case is perhaps natural, in view of their whole attitude to the after-war arrangements, and their readiness to judge of after-war adjustments on the basis of pre-war conditions. What makes the Armenia proposal radically different from what it would have been before the war is that there is a new world factor now operative. That is the League of Nations. If America stands sponsor for Armenia now, it will not be alone, though far from home. It will have a world organization behind it, supporting it in every right action, and responsive to America's veto in respect to all of its activities in which America has an interest. Even Mr. Bryan's objections are unconvincing. His fears that a mandate would "involve us in the politics of Europe, compel us to deal with implacable race hatreds, and involve us in the fierce commercial rivalry of big nations," lose much of their point when one considers that the American beef trust is already a sore spot with Great Britain and the American oil trust is at this moment a bone of contention in France, while the very election with which Mr. Bryan is now so much concerned, here in the presumptive seclusion of the United States, is to be the battleground on which organized groups of voters, bound together by race prejudices, if not race hatreds, will seek to turn their victory to European effects of one sort or another. What Mr. Bryan so greatly fears is already come upon us. And as for an Armenian mandate denying the capability of Armenians for self-government, it does so no more than United States entrance into Cuba and the Philippines denied the capacity of the Cubans or the Filipinos. The surprising efficacy of United States assistance to those insular peoples argues a coming not to destroy democracy, as Mr. Bryan rather inconsequently avers, but to fulfill it.

No man can see the end from the beginning. But to expect to work out a new world dispensation, such as that

presaged by the war's upheaval, on the basis of petty fears instead of a great faith, is indeed to expect to bar out destiny with mere iron and steel. America sprang from the Old World and developed a new idea. In a century of isolation it made that idea a moral force instead of a mere experiment. When the Old World crashed, its rescuers were ready to accept the American idea in the new European establishment. But America hesitates. Her strength in the situation is in proportion to her faith. With the same faith in which she entered the war, America would find most of her Armenian doubts and fears mere bogies. And she would be accepting her apparent destiny, to "carry on" with the democratic idea,—not alone in the midst of enemies, but as a cooperating member-nation of a world group organized to cooperate for the common welfare.

### The Anglo-Japanese Treaty

ALTHOUGH, as stated in recent dispatches from London, the British authorities are still considering the question of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, there seems to be little doubt that the agreement will be renewed. This renewal will, of course, take place automatically if the treaty is not denounced by either party on or before July 13 next, the date of the signature of the amended treaty, nine years ago, and any such denunciation is now considered extremely unlikely.

The fact of the matter is that, probably at no time since the treaty was first concluded, in 1902, has an understanding between Japan and the British Commonwealth, especially as regards the Pacific, been more essential than it is today. As to whether this understanding should amount to anything like the present alliance is quite another thing. The question is a very far-reaching one. It involves factors which are, as yet, very largely unknown, and the territorial readjustments which have taken place in the Pacific, during the past year, together with the changing status of Australia and New Zealand, have created a situation which certainly forbids hurried action. The probabilities are, therefore, that the treaty will be renewed, at least, for another year. By that time, the Commonwealth Government of Australia and the Government of New Zealand will have had an opportunity to adjust themselves to new conditions in the Pacific, and will be able to bring to bear on the question that clear grasp of circumstances, as they actually obtain, without which no arrangement really satisfactory can be achieved.

This is specially important. For one fact which a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese agreement will certainly emphasize is the changed status of the great self-governing dominions of the British Commonwealth in the Pacific. When the treaty was first negotiated, and when it was altered and renewed in 1905, Great Britain acted, as always previously in the matter of treaty-making, entirely on her own initiative. Six years later, however, namely, in 1911, when the treaty was once again altered and once again renewed, action was only taken by the British Foreign Office after the most thorough discussion of the whole matter with the representatives of Australia and New Zealand at the Imperial Conference which was held in London in that year. It is this policy of consultation which is evidently finding very full development at the present time, for there is much to be discussed. If a white Australia was an issue in 1911, it is certainly very much more of an issue today, and there are several other issues, in which the dominions are involved, only slightly less important than the white Australia question.

Internationally, perhaps, the chief importance of the Anglo-Japanese treaty lies in the second section of the preamble, which, from the first, has been more honored in the breach than in the observance. This section states, as one of the objects of the treaty, "the preservation of the common interests of all powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for commerce and industry of all nations in China." Every month of every year that has passed since the treaty was signed has witnessed the open violation by Japan of both the spirit and the letter of this section. The story of Southern Manchuria, of Eastern Inner Mongolia, and more recently of Shantung, makes strange reading in the light of this agreement.

The treaty is, of course, a strong defensive alliance. Its main objects are, first, the consolidation and maintenance of general peace in the regions of eastern Asia and India; second, as already mentioned, the securing of the integrity of China and the freedom of Chinese trade; and, third, the maintenance of the territorial rights of the high contracting parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defense of their special interests in these regions. Each high contracting party undertakes to come to the aid of the other, if that party is attacked by any power or powers, in consequence of its determination to defend its territorial rights or special privileges as mentioned in the preamble; whilst both parties agree to consult with one another "fully and frankly" whenever these interests appear to be in jeopardy.

Another important feature in the agreement is, of course, Article IV, which was first inserted in 1911, when an arbitration agreement was under discussion between the United States and the United Kingdom. This article provides that, should either high contracting party conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third power, it is agreed that nothing in the treaty shall entail upon such a contracting party an obligation to go to war with that power with whom such a treaty of arbitration is in force. Thus all possibility of the United Kingdom being involved in a war with the United States by reason of its obligations to Japan was formally excluded.

### The West Indies

THE recent statements, freely circulated in the United States, to the effect that Great Britain might be willing to "sell" her West Indian colonies in order to discharge a portion of her war debt never found any credence with those who understood the value attached to these colonies by the British authorities. Moreover, this was only one of many considerations militating against the consummation of any such scheme. For the West Indies are not only the oldest colonial possession of Great Britain, but they are certainly amongst the most loyal. In these

days, too, they are amongst the most valuable of the smaller territories of the British Commonwealth. No nation would be inclined to part lightly with any portion of its sugar-producing possessions, and the West Indies today hold a foremost place as a source of the world's sugar supply.

It is true that, in the past, the policy of the British trader has not tended towards developing the West Indian sugar supply to its full extent. In the days before the war, cheap, bounty-subsidized beet sugar from the Continent was establishing itself ever more firmly on the British market. The war, however, and much that has happened since the war, have drawn attention very strongly to questions of this nature, and it can scarcely be doubted that much more will be made of this source of supply in the future than in the past. The West Indies, in fact, are more prosperous today than ever before in their history. The opening of the Panama Canal, the real trade value of which is only just beginning to be felt, has placed the West Indies full in the highway of the world's commerce, whilst they will also occupy, in all probability, something in the nature of key positions in the development of the "empire air routes" at present under consideration.

Then, as pointed out to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in London, the other day, by Captain Knight, a member of the West Indian Committee, it is a mistake to suppose, as is sometimes done, that the West Indies confine their trade activities to the production of sugar. They have, of course, many other most flourishing industries, with markets in all parts of the world. Thus, for instance, there is the oil from Trinidad, the cocoa from Grenada, and the limes from Dominica, whilst, most valuable perhaps of all, there is the famous Sea Island cotton, the growth of which is restricted to such limited areas of the world's surface.

The West Indies themselves are fully awake to the favorable position they occupy. Far from desiring in any way to sever their connection with the British Commonwealth, there is, just now, reviving in the islands a very strong interest in imperial preference. Thus the Barbados Government has recently increased the rate of preference to Great Britain, and has established a preferential tariff with Canada; whilst the Government of Jamaica is now passing an imperial preference which will give favored rates to Great Britain. Certainly the statement made by a well-known authority on the question, some time ago, to the effect that there stretches before the West Indies "a long vista of opportunities" would seem to be a just estimate of the position.

### Lake Tahoe

NO ONE, perhaps, would presume to say which of the fixed stars in the firmament is the most beautiful, nor yet which of the great mountains of the world is the most majestic or the most picturesque. Those who travel for the sake of seeing and enjoying what have come to be regarded as the more attractive show places of the world have their individual standards of appraisement, or at least they assume to have. But the tourist, as often as he may return to enjoy again and again familiar scenes and places, has the keen intuition of the adventurer, perhaps, and is always on the lookout for new experiences, fresh attractions, unaccustomed situations. The tourists who travel for recreation or study do not all take the same road or seek the same stopping place, any more than the stay-at-homes choose the same places in which to live or the same schools in which to study. When playtime comes, some go to the seashore, some to the woods, some to the mountains, and some to the lakes. The circle which embraces these attractions in the United States seems ever to be broadening and expanding. Improved methods of traveling, the adaptability of the automobile to the needs of the tourist, and a greater familiarity with the topography and geography of the country serve to carry the vacationist out of the former beaten paths. The watering places and mountain resorts of the east now share their former patronage with places more remote from the centers of population, and even the far west, with its marvelous trees and rivers and its mountains, on the very tops of which, it would appear, are found wonderfully beautiful lakes and picturesque natural parks, claims an ever-increasing midsummer population. One of these spots, revealed, perhaps as a result of a careless voyage of discovery, is Lake Tahoe.

Lake George, because of its easy availability to the larger populations of the eastern sections of the United States, has perhaps attracted a hundred times as many tourists and vacationists as Lake Tahoe, which, until comparatively recent years, has been available only to the few. Bret Harte and Mark Twain, a half century or more ago, told the world something of the surpassing splendors of Tahoe, of its azure blue waters, its rugged settings, its legends, and its homely romances. But even to this day its attractions are not, it would seem, realized, because few, comparatively, of the thousands of travelers who journey from east to west and from west to east again with the changing seasons, make the short detour which would carry them to the shores of this wonderful inland sea held in the crater of an extinct volcano, a mile, more or less, above the level of the Pacific Ocean.

It is true that within recent years, because of increasing automobile touring, larger numbers of people have found their way to Tahoe. Anyone crossing the Sierra Nevada range in either direction would perhaps wonder to which state, California or Nevada, the lake belongs. In fact, the people of these states claim a common partnership in Tahoe, as it lies on the border between the two, only a few miles west of Carson City, the quaint old capital of the Sagebrush State. The tourist traveling by automobile from the east may pass through this little transplanted New England city and reach Tahoe by way of the King's Cañon fork of the national highway, or he may go by way of Reno, the Dog Valley grade, and Truckee, reaching the lake at Tahoe City. The effect is much the same from either viewpoint. The traveler will decide that he was not prepared, even after reading all the alluring guidebooks and descriptive literature available, for the sight that awaited him. If the short trip has been made in the early morning from Carson City, perhaps the sun

is just looking over the tops of the great pine trees at Glenbrook, on the Nevada side of the lake. In the still uncertain light the waters of Tahoe are of a shade of blue, deep yet translucent, changing from indigo to emerald almost while one looks in wonder and amazement. This vista, as smooth as glass, nearly, stretches out a distance of twenty-two miles from north to south, and ten miles from east to west. On the shore opposite is Tahoe City, and to the south is Mt. Tallac, with the little city named for it. There also, a little way from Tahoe, lies Fallen Leaf Lake, and a little farther on is the Glen Alpine region, with Lily Lake, on a still higher level than Tahoe. Down through the rugged Glen Alpine Cañon the trail leads to Placerville, the scene of great activities in the early gold-mining days, and thence on to the great garden of the Sacramento Valley, seen and known of nearly all the world. The transition has been swift from the high level of Carson to the still higher level of Glenbrook and Tahoe, and the panorama, viewed as it seemed to move swiftly across an invisible screen, has shown a spot which has fixed itself forever indelibly upon thought and memory. One might wish to see Lake Tahoe often. One should see it once.

### Editorial Notes

BAINBRIDGE COLBY, United States Secretary of State, may, of course, be right when he informs the House Foreign Affairs Committee, as he did the other day, that there was no diplomatic reason why the committee should not act according to its own ideas on the recent House resolution in favor of Irish independence. Diplomatically, and in every other way, as far as Great Britain is concerned, the Mason resolution does amount to just nothing at all. Whether or not, however, it amounts to just nothing at all as a national precedent is quite another matter. There are other "nations" in the United States which might quite reasonably desire to follow the Irish lead.

WHILE state executives like Governor Smith of New York and Governor Edwards of New Jersey arouse the hope of the wets that the federal prohibition amendment can somehow be nullified by a stroke of the pen, those like Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts are remembering what it means to have taken an oath of office including a profession of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. And through all the wet agitation against the amendment and the Volstead enforcement act, there sounds the onward march of the dry forces throughout the world. A local option campaign begins in Scotland on June 1. "Pussyfoot" Johnson's prediction that the campaign will be successful is seconded by James Gardiner of Glasgow; Scotland will go dry two to one wherever local option among workingmen is permitted, he says. The New South Wales Alliance of the World League Against Alcoholism has adopted a new constitution in which it is declared that its purpose is to advocate local and state prohibition. "Onslow Village, Limited," the first enterprise to be launched under England's Housing and Town Planning Act of 1919, has a rule that no intoxicants shall be sold within its borders. Hundreds were turned away from the crowded hall in which the All-India Temperance Council recently met. So runs the story from various nations where the dries, apparently, are not lulled into inactivity. Dries in the United States may well follow their example. The voting in Vermont, for instance, has shown that lack of interest in preserving gains from which the dries may suffer more serious consequences. Meanwhile gubernatorial signatures, written in strong beer, are giving further encouragement to the wets to elect a nullification Congress. And the dries everywhere should realize now, as never before, that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

THE National Retail-Dry Goods Association, in the United States, has paved the way, by a statement to the press, for a "serious shortage in glasses about July and August." The usual story is told. Cost of manufacture compels increase in price to the retailer. The retailer feels constrained not to pay these advances because of the public's temper against further increases. Hence, the association concludes, the impending shortage. But why? Where are all the glasses of yesterday's saloons? Even if, by some inexplicable economic quirk, they have fallen out of the equation, the water consumer need not despair. A most serviceable drinking glass may be made in a jiffy, out of two or three sheets of paper. Ask any newspaper man how. Then form Home-Made Paper Cup Clubs, and let the shortage come.

IT is estimated that 8,000,000 British workers took part in Labor Day observances on the 1st of May. The Trade Union Congress, the Labor Party, and the cooperative movement gave the holiday their official approval, and vied with each other in decorations and scenic effects illustrating their different points of view. The British public dearly loves a show, and this year was the first time there has been any carnival of the kind. In London, a procession which took over two hours to pass by a given point was witnessed by dense and orderly crowds. The great yellow wheel rotating to show the words Education, Cooperation, Organization, Nationalization, and other "ations" was a prime favorite, and a cart full of lambs with pink-and-blue rosettes, and a lion that opened his mouth and showed his teeth bade fair to rival it.

STRIKES and rumors of strikes are in the fresh May morning air. As yet the unselected woman Associate of the Royal Academy in London, has not organized herself for marching orders. It has been noted in the press that it is rather remarkable that no women have been elected as A. R. A.'s where such clean and vigorous work has been done by painters such as Lucy Kemp Welsh, Lady Butler, Flora Lion, and Laura Knight. It might be to the interest of all to have a march through London by these and other might-be A. R. A.'s with some of their pictures, in place of banners, held aloft: it would not only be of interest, but of profit and enjoyment, to thousands who have never set foot in the stately halls of Burlington House.